The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6181.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A TERRIBLE DAY.

The City in a State of Siege Yesterday.

Armed Mobs of Men in Possession of the Streets.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE POLICE

The National Guard Heartily Sustaining Them.

Several Expeditions Made Against the Rioters.

INCIPIENT OUTBREAKS SUPPRESSED

How the Hibernians Prepared for the Struggle.

Extraordinary Scenes Throughout the City.

YESTERDAY'S TROUBLES.

Scenes in the City Yesterday—Preparations to Attack the Orangemen—The Police and Military Under Arms—Incidents.

Yesterday was a day never to be forgotten in the history of the City of New-York. From early morn until late at night the excitement everywhere was intense, and at times the reign of terror was complete. No civilized city, in a time of supposed profound peace, ever presented a stranger aspect than did New-York at the dawn and during the morning hours of yesterday, when there was hurrying, in hot haste, of armed men through the streets converging to the several points of rendezvous for the National Guard, and of large companies of Police officers hurrying to their head-quarters at the Central Office. It was as if a deadly enemy of the Commonwealth was expected at the gates, and an alarmed people were making hasty preparations for defense. But when it was considered that the enemy was within the community, and that it was an arrogant faction determined by force to deny to others the liberty which it claimed for itself, and that all these preparations were necessary to enforce the laws against those who swore to obey them, every reflecting citizen saw that the crisis was more portentious than if a foreign fleet were bombarding the City, or a foreign host at its gates. But there was a great change for the better from the previous day. Tammany had seen the terrible blunder which had been committed in prostrating the City at the feet of a bloodthirsty mob, and had pushed forward Gov. HOFFMAN to raise the humiliated City from its knees, and there was to be at least an effort to vindicate the outraged law of the land. Everybody felt the better for the change, and where, the day before, there had been shame and depression, there was pride and elation. Especially was this the case among the Police Captains, all of whom acted and talked as if no longer ashamed of their uniforms, and their spirit can be judged from the remark of Capt. MOUNT, a life-long Democrat, that he "could hold up his head and look every good citizen square in the eye, which was what he could not do on the previous day." In this spirit the Police assembled for the duties of the day, and that the citizen soldiery came in the same spirit was equally evident.

Preparations to meet the expected events of the day were begun at an early hour. Obedient to the orders of Superintendent KELSO the Police began massing in Mulberry, Mott, Houston, and Bleecker streets, around Police Head-quarters, at 6 o'clock A. M. There was also an assembling at this early hour of the chiefs upon whom the public peace so largely depended. Gen. SHALER was found in the office of the Fire-Marshal, surrounded by his staff, and with a large map of the City spread out before him. Superintendent KELSO was joyously buoyant at his release from the false position in which he had been placed by truckling HALL, and alert to use his every endeavor, now that the chance had been given, to vindicate the constituted authority of the law against the mob. Inspectors DILKS, WALLING and JAMESON, with Capt. COPELAND, the Adjutant of the force, were at their posts of duty at the dawn of day.

There were soon unmistakable signs that none of these precautions were unnecessary. At 7 o'clock an ominous event happened in Spring-street, not far from Hibernia Hall, which is at No. 42 Prince-street, the head-quarters of the Popish fanatics. At the hour named the effigy of a full-grown man, fully clothed and trimmed with orange, was discovered by the Police suspended to a telegraph-pole in front of the liquor-store of one OWEN FINNEY, No. 14 Spring-street. As soon as it was seen, it was cut down by order of Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct. No resistance was offered to this proceeding, but no one would give any information as to the persons who suspended the effigy, nor was the least information upon this point obtained. Nor was this the only, nor even the most ominous of the shadows cast before them by coming events. Early in the day came the rumors inseparable from all disturbances of the peace by Catholic fanatics, that the quarrymen were quitting work, and were compelling all laborers of their faith to join them in the new crusade against popular rights. This time the rumor, which proved to be the statement of a fact, came simultaneously from both sides of the City, and troops were moved to threatened points. At 8 o'clock a regiment of infantry and the cavalry were removed to Elm Park to be in readiness to protect the residence of Mr. HEISER, at Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, where, at the riot of last year, some wounded Orangemen were succored, and which the savages had in consequence threatened to burn. The Police were also moved at first in the same general direction, Inspector WALLING going from head-quarters at 8¾ A. M., with 250 men drawn from the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Second, Twenty-first and Twentieth Precincts, to the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, with instructions to remain in readiness for further orders, it being the chief purpose to open communication with the Orange head-quarters in that vicinity, and ascertain certainly whether a parade was intended or not. Hours passed without word being returned from WALLING, who had remained in Eighth-avenue and the cross streets contiguous to Twenty-ninth-street.

Meantime rumors of impending trouble further north on the same line had reached Head-quarters, and Inspector JAMESON was dispatched with 250 men, drawn from the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Precincts, to Eighth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, near the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, to await further orders. This was done in consequence of information that the Boulevard men had quit work and were moving down, assaulting the Italians and others not of Irish nationality. After a time the rumor was found to be true, but the soldiers at Elm Park were moved up-town, and the rioters there were checked by the news of their coming and nothing serious occurred.

False Alarm at Yorkville.

A few minutes after JAMESON moved, rumors of serious disturbances in Yorkville reached head-quarters. Capt. HEDDEN was sent with 250 men from the Third, Thirty-sixth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first Precincts, and sanitary company, with orders to proceed to Third-avenue and Eighty-third-street. The detachment went by stages to Third-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, where they were joined by the First Regiment N. Y. N. S. G., but after waiting there for about an hour, a dispatch came by telegraph to the Station-house of the Twenty-first Precinct ordering them back to head-quarters, as it was found that the fear of a disturbance at Yorkville was unfounded, and that they would be needed in another quarter. The detachment therefore returned in their stages down Lexington-avenue as far as Twentieth-street. Here they left the stages, and marched down Broadway. At West Eighteenth-street, Capt. HEDDEN noticed a crowd, but on sending two mounted officers to examine into the matter, found that another detachment of Police had them in charge, and that no assistance was needed. At Fourteenth-street a large crowd was discovered, who, as the Police passed, hooted at them. Capt. HEDDEN gave the order to disperse them, and by a vigorous use of clubs the mob soon broke and ran off in confusion. At Eleventh-street, another disorderly assembly was found, which was also speedily routed. The battalion then came, without further interruption, to the Head-quarters.

Stormy Meeting at Hibernia Hall.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning the large crowd of men which for some hours had been collecting in front of Hibernia Hall, on Prince-street, thronged into that long, low edifice, almost completely filling it. A Mr. DOYLE seemed to act as Chairman, though there was too much excitement among the persons present to preserve any kind of order. Mr. DOYLE began proceedings by reading from a newspaper Superintendent KELSO's order, which he said was not properly promulgated. It had not been posted around the streets, but merely sent to the newspapers, and consequently they would not have been obliged to obey it. "This is all unnecessary now," he said, "for here is Gov. HOFFMAN's proclamation, which allows the Orangemen to parade." This paper, which was then read, elicited a perfect storm of hisses and cries, amid which the Chairman shouted out, "This is the Governor we elected," which only increased the tumult. When a little quiet was restored, a member proposed that the Chairman appoint a committee of five to call on the Chief of Police, or the Governor, and demand an escort of Police for the excursion they were to have today, as there was reason to fear that they would be attacked. This brought forth a derisive murmur from the great majority, and a large, thick-set Irishman shouted out: "We got arms enough, and can do our own fighting," which remark was vigorously applauded. Some one then asked "where are the arms?" to which the Chairman replied, "There will be enough arms here in half an hour to arm all that are present." "How about the volunteers?" was asked. "We shall have thousands join us when we march out. Arrangements have been made that they shall be supplied if they want them," was the answer. At this point a member arose and said this talk was out of order, and that a committee should be appointed as had been proposed. But he was instantly crushed by threats of violence, and cries of "Put him out." At this point the reporter inadvertently attracted attention, and on being questioned as to why he was there, said that he was a reporter. The questioner, on hearing this, instantly went to the Chairman and announced that there was a "reporter in the room." The Chairman, who was very much excited, said, "What are you doing here? We don't want you. I shall put it to vote whether you shall be permitted to stay." This public notice did not seem very desirable, and the reporter, knowing the impulsive nature of the Hibernians, wisely concluded to leave the hall before the vote could be taken, and in this way escaped the personal violence which he heard threatened as he went down the stairs.

Danger on the East Side.

At an early hour intelligence was received at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house that the stevedores on Piers Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 19 East River had knocked off work in accordance with secret orders given them by the Hibernian Association. Immediately the Sergeant in charge telegraphed to Head-quarters, and reinforcements were sent under Capt. CAMERON to the Station-house. Later in the afternoon it was ascertained that a large gang of men had gathered in Dooley's Hall (Hibernia Lodge, in First-avenue, near Twenty-second-street,) for the purpose of making a descent upon the Orange Lodge in Twenty-second-street, near Second-avenue. Men were dispatched immediately to watch and disperse them if necessary. Great caution was necessary here to avoid a premature collision with the inflamed ruffians. At Constitution Hall the company of volunteers known as the A. O. H., No. 17, under command of Capt. CASEY, assembled, ready far action. The men were half drunk and ready for any outrage. Knots of excited workmen belonging to the foundries in West Twenty-second-street, were seen at the doors of the liquor-stores, breathing vengeance and destruction to Orangemen and their sympathizers.

The First Outbreak.

At 1:20 in the afternoon, a report was brought to Police Head-quarters that there was fighting in front of Hibernia Hall, No. 72 Prince-street. This is the head-centre of common resort of the members of the Hibernian societies generally, in this City and vicinity. It was here that during the past two weeks some of the most exciting meetings to prevent the Orangemen from turning out were held, and some of the most exciting things in violent opposition to them, were said. The dense crowd before the building had been gradually augmented since as early as 8 A. M. At 11 o'clock the first blood was shed on the corner of Prince and Mott streets, where an individual, supposed to be an Orangeman, was struck on the head with a slung-shot. He reeled, but did not fall. As he rushed to get out of the crowd, with the blood spurting from some severed artery or veins, the crowd divided right and left, and simultaneously the cry was raised: "He has been run over by a wagon." The thieves from the slums of the Five Points—recognizable by their demoniac countenances and squalid appearance generally—were in groups in front of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, which is on the corner of Mott and Prince streets, and but a short distance eastward of Hibernia Hall. Other groups of desperate characters were in front of the church-wall, which runs eastward from Mulberry-street, and that is opposite the hall above specified. It was this motley gathering, connected with crowds of Hibernians in Hibernia Hall—for there was no line of distinction between the respective classes that was apparent, so mixed up were the Hibernians and the constitutional thieves from the Eighth and Sixth Wards—that, becoming absolutely riotous by 1:20 P. M. required the Police and two companies of the Eighty-fourth Infantry to clear the streets. The column moved down from Police Head-quarters to the intersection of Prince and Mulberry—the Police in advance, about 200 strong, and a battalion of the Eighty-fourth (Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL, commanding,) in reserve. As the head of the column reached the intersection above-named, the crowd separated, and commenced flying in every available direction, and in so doing a fragment of the fugitives dashed into the ranks of the Eighty-fourth, having managed to flank the advancing column by closely skirting the church wall and railing on the east side of Mulberry-street. Simultaneously a fourth of the Police force, under one Captain, deployed, and charged toward Broadway, going up Prince-street. Another fourth charged a short distance down Mulberry, and the two remaining fourths marched eastward to Hibernia Hall, which a part of them entered and at once cleared of all persons who could be found in the building. When this was done the doors of the bar-room were closed, and this so suddenly that some of the panes of glass were smashed, and creating a noise as though a fight was in progress, increased the excitement among the crowds in the distance. So much having been accomplished, the Police reformed in column and marched eastward to Mott-street. When the Eighty-fourth wheeled round the corner from Mulberry into Prince, a few stones were thrown from some part of the building which is situated in the south-east corner of Prince and Mulberry. One of the stones fell among the drum corps of the Eighty-fourth and struck a drummer in the leg, but did not injure him. Arriving at the intersection of Mott and Prince, the Police found the crowd inclined to oppose them in their march. The former steadily pressed forward, however, but the crowd refused to disperse, closing up meanwhile compactly. The police had wheeled into Mott from Prince, and were advancing northward, when the crowd in Mott-street, southward of Prince, were using various kinds of insulting epithets toward them. When the Eighty-fourth had also wheeled, the crowd, coming up from the eastward along Prince and the southward along Mott, closed in behind them and commenced throwing stones, but they were soon checked by a few detectives, who, in citizens' clothes, were not suspected so near. The detectives instantly made two arrests. The column then, without further opposition, continued its march along Mott to Houston, thence up Houston to Mulberry, and thence to Police Headquarters. Arriving here, cheers were given by the Police and militia simultaneously.

Attack on an Armory in Avenue A.

At about the same hour that these events were transpiring, bad tidings came from a different quarter, and for the moment it seemed equally alarming. The message was that the rioters were making an attack on the Armory of the Sons of Patrick, Nos. 19 and 21 Avenue A, to procure the arms there deposited. Superintendent KELSO ordered Inspector DILKS to the rescue, and the movement was executed with such rapidity and precision that Inspector DILKS arrived with a battalion of Police before the rioters had gained any headway, and secured the armory. The 138 stands of arms were taken from the armory and removed to Police Head-quarters where they were secure from the rioters. The armorer, MILLERS, was entitled to great credit for the determined resistance he offered to the savages when they first appeared, and but for his resolute resistance the arms would have been secured by the mob before the force of Inspector DILKS arrived.

A Fiasco.

Shortly afterward an alarm came that a movement from Hibernia Hall, No. 47 Prince-st., was being made, and a large force, under the immediate command of Superintendent KELSO, hastened to advance to the scene, but they were too late to prevent the passage up-town of the armed men, bent upon mischief. While the Police were proceeding down Mulberry-street, the Hibernians had left the hall and proceeded up Broadway in pairs, or at most not more than three or four together, so that they were not noticeable. After following the phantom of the rioters as far as Eighth-street and Broadway, the force returned to Police Head-quarters. Soon afterward the the Eighty-fourth Regiment, on its way to the same place, was hooted by the mob at the corner of Crosby and Prince streets, but paying no attention they passed on without any actual violence occurring. Very soon after the Eighty-fourth left their armory, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, a demonstration was made against the building by a large gang of rioters, but a volley with blank cartridges from the guard left in possession of the premises frightened them from their purpose, and soon afterward a Police force removed the arms which had been left behind to Police Head-quarters.

A Lull and Scenes at Head-quarters.

All these events were but the precursors of the storm which was to come. At noon it was understood that the Orangemen were to parade, and everybody expected hot work. At Head-quarters, however, there was a lull from noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The Fire Marshal's office, on the right of the main entrance, was appropriated by Gen. SHALER and his Staff, and he was in constant communication with Gov. HOFFMAN. In the Commissioners' room upstairs Mayor HALL was closeted and entirely inaccessible, though in communication with Commissioners SMITH, MANNIERE and BARR, all of whom were on duty. In the Superintendent's room the utmost activity was observed. The "Super" was carrying his avoirdupois with nimble feet, and trotting about from place to place, or conferring with his Adjutant, Capt. COPELAND, and long before noon his linen was in a condition of decided limpness. The clerks were all in attendance and in readiness to drop pens and seize their batons should occasion demand. Early in the morning the Police reserves were massed in the vicinity of Head-quarters, and held ready to be sent to any threatened point by means of stages, which, with four horses attached, were in the neighboring streets. The departure of the first battalion was witnessed by an immense throng, and the men, with clubs in belt and pistol ready for service, looked and behaved admirably. Soon after the raid upon the Hibernian head-quarters in Prince-street, a company of the Seventh Regiment marched up, and entering the building, were provided with quarters in the drill-room. Here they supplied their cartouch-boxes with ammunition and prepared for active service. From this time through the entire day, the streets around Head-quarters resounded with the beating of drums, as regiment after regiment, and detachment after detachment marched up to the building and filed in. The commissariat was well supplied, and cans of coffee and loads of bread and meat were sent in from time to time to appease the appetites of the men.

The cells were filled before 3 o'clock with prisoners, who, as the excitement passed off amused themselves by swearing at their captors and cursing the Orangemen. About 2 o'clock the telegraph reported that the procession had started, and then the information was given that it would be securely guarded by Police and military, and that probably no attack would be made on the line of march, but that the rioters would await the breaking up of the procession, and that then individual Orangemen would be mercilessly slaughtered.

About 3 o'clock the Superintendent gave the order for all the reserves to take the stages at once and proceed to the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, where a riot was in progress. This order was promptly obeyed, and the blue coats were soon on their way to the scene of conflict. At this time a detachment of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. FUNK, went on guard in front of Head-quarters and, by their aid the street was kept perfectly clear from Houston to Bleecker streets.

Wild Rumors Afloat.

Elsewhere than at Police Head-quarters, and even there, the wildest rumors, with reference to the mob, were circulated. Early in the day it was reported that a fearful riot was prevailing near Seventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, and that several men had been murdered. Almost at the same time a report was received that there was a bloody affray in Harlem. These statements had no foundation, and the truth was soon ascertained through the telegraph. Almost with the speed of wildfire the news traveled down town, and by the time it reached Wall-street it had grown in magnitude, and the news thus reported was that the entire upper portion of the City was in the control of the rioters; that the Police had been driven from the ground, and that the military were hastening to the scene to check the mob, which was then on its way down town sweeping everything before them. About noon the report reached the lower part of the City that the Station-house in "Mackerelville" had been torn down, the wires cut, and the force in charge had been captured and murdered. It is almost needless to say that the foundation for these stories was slight, and that the disasters of the day are no greater than are recorded in these columns.

The Detective Police.

The services performed by the Detective branch of the Police Department, throughout the entire day, yesterday, were invaluable. Superintendent KELSO, knowing their composition well, from his long association with the men, relied upon them as his strong right arm, and his faith was not misplaced. In addition to the regular detective force assigned to Head-quarters, the Precinct detectives, numbering twenty-three, were ordered on duty, to act in concert with the Head-quarters force, and all were placed under the command of Capt. JAMES IRVING. Here was a squad of over fifty men, all well skilled in the discharge of their delicate duties, bold and fearless to bring offenders to justice, and earnest in the support of their chief. With such men as these within his call, it is no wonder that the Superintendent was cheerful, and confident of success.

About 1½ o'clock the Superintendent stepped quickly from his room, and entering the hall, called out, "Pass word down for the detectives to assemble in my room forthwith." The order was promptly obeyed, and the force marched into the Superintendent's room, and the door being closed, they received their instructions. Presently, emerging from the building, they started for Prince-street, almost at the same time that a battalion of Police, under the direct command of the Superintendent, KELSO, marched to and surrounded Hibernia Hall, in Prince-street, and drove the assemblage away. As the crowd fled before the batons of the uniformed Police, they were interrupted by the detectives, who "went through" the assemblage and arrested every man whom they could find bearing any kind of weapon. In this raid twenty-four rioters were arrested, and successfully brought to the Police Head-quarters, where they were locked up. The weapons taken from these men were of every variety, ranging from pistols to bludgeons. One man had a "billy," which appeared to be made of leather, or some flexible material for a foundation, and was covered with pitch, making a very dangerous weapon in the hands of a determined man. Another had a large trowel, which, from the fresh mortar upon it, appeared as if the owner had but recently left work. No sooner had the detectives brought in this squad of prisoners than they were dispatched in another direction, with instructions to arrest and convey to the nearest Station-house any person whom they might find carrying weapons of whatever character, or using language which would incite disturbance. This duty they also performed faithfully, and thus throughout the day they aided most efficiently in the arrest of disturbers of the peace. The following are the names of some of the prisoners reported to Head-quarters as having been arrested by the Detective Police:

John Henry,
Michael Cox,
John Conneli,
William Tobin,
Patrick Kelly,
John Davison,
Thomas McDonald,
William Devine,
William O'Dwyer,
Edward Croak,
William Dalton,
Thomas Wallace,
James McCarty,
Michael Lanahan,
Sherman Billings,
Samuel Chatman,
Patrick Spear,
Patrick Grier,
Thomas Mehan,
William Riley,
Hugh Deary,
Patrick Powers,
Patrick O'Mahony,
Francis McDermott,
Francis Keilt,
Arthur McGlinchy,
P. J. Kelly,
John Curtin,
James Lynch,
Frank Russell,
Thomas Ryan,
Michael Enright,
Michael Reardon,
Henry F. Gibney,
John Hayes,
Andrew Downey,
William Tucker,

And twenty-five others, whose names were not taken.

Action of the Grand Jury.

At a meeting of the Grand Jury held this day, July 12, 1871, it was

Resolved, That the course pursued by Gov. HOFFMAN in issuing his proclamation of the 11th inst. was a necessity to preserve the honor of our City, and we tender him our thanks.

Resolved, That a copy of above resolution be forwarded to the Governor.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Foreman.
WM. C. HEATH, Secretary.

The Merchants Denounce the Mayor.

An excited and unusually crowded meeting of merchants was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday at 1½ o'clock P. M., to receive the preamble and resolutions drawn up by a committee appointed on Tuesday. The merchants were very anxious to give public expression to their opinions respecting Superintendent KELSO's proclamation and the Mayor's letter, and requested the reporters to publish them without curtailment. So anxious were they on this point, that one of the Committee was deputed to see that the resolutions were all copied off fully and correctly. Mr. W. P. BERSELL, Chairman of the Committee, presided. There was no time for speeches, and the following preamble and resolutions read by the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES STRACHAN, were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The extraordinary course of our Mayor and Superintendent of Police, in forbidding the exercise of rights and privileges on the part of one class of our foreign-born citizens at the dictation of another class, has induced us—members of the New-York Produce Exchange—to turn aside from our usual avocations and give expression to our indignation in the promptest manner;

Whereas, This utter violation of the rights of the people has been not only submitted to by the authorities without objection, but such parades indorsed by them in their official capacity, by their accepting invitations to review such parades;

Whereas, An association known as the Orange Association announced their intention of holding their annual parade, and sought the protection of the Police from threatened assault by an association of Hibernians; and

Whereas, Such protection was not only denied them, but an imperious and illegal order, signed by the Superintendent of the Police, at the instigation of A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York, forbidding such parade, was issued; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as American citizens, claiming equal rights and equal laws for all, do enter our solemn protest against such order.

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against this arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the said Mayor and Superintendent of Police in discriminating between the rights of one religious or political organization to the prejudice of one or the other.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the sophistry and superficial pleadings published in said order, for its justification, as unworthy the source from whence it emanated, and as in direct opposition to the great American doctrine of liberty for all.

Resolved, That we care nothing for the religious or political prejudices that may underlie the differences among our foreign-born citizens, but we deprecate any restriction of the rights of one class more than another; and equal privileges must and shall be granted to all foreigners alike, without regard to their voting power.

On motion of Mr. M. E. MARTIN, the following was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting separated:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to His Excellency Gov. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, for the prompt and efficacious manner in which he has relieved the Empire City from the odium of being governed by an irresponsible rabble.

Scenes in and Around the Newspaper Offices.

Perhaps the best evidence of the depth and intensity of the feeling which pervaded the community yesterday over the Orange-Papist riot, and its infinite disgust at the cowardly and treacherous action of the civic authorities, was presented by the extraordinary scenes enacted in the immediate vicinity of the different newspaper offices in the City. Never, in late years, was there such an unanimous and determined outspoken opinion of the people. Early morn saw vast crowds collected in front of the newspaper bulletins, eagerly seeking for information in regard to the proposed procession. Rumors were current that acting on a prudent advice, and not desiring to do anything conducive to a breach of the peace, the Orangemen had concluded to forego the demonstration, and for once yield up their legitimate rights as citizens to the fury of the mob. The uncertainty favored the excitement and gave occasion for the exhibition of party feeling, but as the hours wore on the crowds thickened, the excitement increased, and everything assumed that appearance of popular feeling which a national strife would alone be supposed to develop. By and by the intention of the Orangemen to assert their privilege was bulletined, and the announcement served to still heighten the feeling of the multitude. Almost simultaneously came the reports of the determination of the Hibernian societies to prevent the display and revenge the alleged outrage on their creed in the blood of the processionists. The reports spread with wonderful rapidity, and produced a momentarily increasing addition to the crowds. Men of all grades, professions and nationalities were thunderstruck at the unparalleled boldness of the rioters, and their utter defiance of law. An opposition display was expected, yet few indeed anticipated that in the face of the deep expression of public disapprobation, the order of the Governor and the presence of the military and Police, any regular resistance would be attempted. The real nature of their fears first astonished, then surprised and infuriated them. A settled purpose, a strong determination to show no mercy to the rioters and to protect citizens in their rights, was depicted on every countenance, while the arrogance of the crime instinctively impelled them to inquire what condition of Government rendered it possible? The ordinary civilities and formalities which govern the relations of man to man seemed to have been completely ignored, and indifferent to aught else but the great passion which moved them. Stranger accosted stranger in regard to the event. On every side expressions of rage and hatred were hurled at the heads of the Hibernians. Their presumptuous intolerance was cursed and threatened, and every sympathy which ever attached to their race appeared to increase the general horror and hatred. The Mayor and the Superintendent, KELSO, were alike spoken of, and hearty execrations were uttered for their dastardly and unpatriotic action. Not a single thing appeared abroad, not a thought entertained, not a word expressed that was not in condemnation of the rioters. The feeling was not confined to class or creed. Americans of all political opinions were unanimous in their denunciations of the outrage. Men who had voted the straight Democratic ticket for a lifetime were loudest in their rage, and in no very temperate terms declared they would sever their connection from a party which permitted, and, in truth, nursed the disturbance. The German and other foreign elements were equally vehement in its condemnation, and the Irish Catholic population of education, though of Democcatic tendencies, joined in the general sentiment.

The Gathering of the Clans.

At break of day yesterday morning a small group of rough-clad men, whose looks betokened a night of wild dissipation, stood in front of Hibernia Hall, No. 42 Prince-street. One of this number was reading aloud from a morning paper the revocation by Mayor HALL of the now-celebrated general order No. 57, issued by Superintendent KELSO. This group of men were a few of the many who had participated in the stormy meeting the night before, presided over by KERRIGAN, the President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. These men were "spoiling for a fight," and seemed dissatisfied with the situation. While fiercely denouncing HALL and HOFFMAN for what they declared was a "put up job" to put the Hibernians off their guard, they were evidently glad that an opportunity for a riot was afforded. A council of war was immediately held. Messengers were dispatched to all parts of the City to notify the members of the Order, and others, of the change. Lists for volunteers were opened, and a committee, composed of Capt. DOYLE, Capt. MONEY, FRANK LENAHAN, JOHN B. MCHUGH and JOHN MAHER, drew up a set of resolutions expelling from the Ancient Order of Hibernians all members, officers or otherwise, who failed to present themselves at the Hall and enroll themselves in the "volunteer corps of the Ancient Order of Hibernians." From the Hibernians, all, or nearly all, the Irish Societies take their cue, and accordingly, at an early hour, messengers appeared at all the work-shops and other places in the City where Irish laborers and mechanics are employed. In most instances the order to quit work instantly and arm to prevent the parade of the Orangemen was obeyed with alacrity. Whereever it was not obeyed, and it could be done with safety, the mandate was enforced by terrorism. This was particularly the case on the West side. A gang of men, numbering 800, came down from the Boulevard and wherever they found men working, no matter what their nationality, compelled them to quit. In Forty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, a gang of thirty men, who were employed in blasting rocks, were ordered by the rioters to desist and join them. The men objected at first, when the crowd attacked them, and would certainly have beaten some of them to death. The timely arrival of Inspector JAMESON, with 200 policemen, however, changed the aspect of affairs, and the Police scattered the ruffians, not, however, before they had beaten the quarrymen so badly that it is feared three of their number will not recover. The rioters dispersed by Inspector JAMESON quickly reassembled, and being joined by some of the quarrymen, proceeded with their terrorism, going so far as to visit the large shops and compel the men employed therein to cease work after 12 o'clock. In every instance the employers threatened their workmen with instant dismissal if they complied with the commands of the rioters. Even with this alternative before them, the misguided men were afraid to refuse.

The longshoremen assembled 800 strong at the foot of East Houston-street, and with arms in their hands marched boldly through Houston-street. When near the Bowery, a cry of Police was raised, and the mob ran like sheep, and they did not reassemble in a body afterward during the day.

The Irish conductors of several of the City lines held a meeting to discuss the propriety of opposing the Orange parade. Being threatened with instant dismissal if they participated in the riot, the men concluded to go to their work, instead. The east side of the town, above Twenty-third-street, was comparatively quiet, a great many of the Irishmen employed in the stone-yards remaining quietly at their work all day.

IN BROOKLYN.

A Quiet Day—Excitement Over the News from New-York.

The feeling in regard to the Orange parade in Brooklyn ran very high, and in the afternoon, upon the receipt of the news of the slaughter in New-York, the Police were fearful that a riot would take place in the Fourth and Fifth Wards but by a prompt demonstration the would-be rioters were overawed and driven from the streets. On Gold-street, in the vicinity of Hibernia Hall, there were quite a number of Catholics gathered during the night, but apart from the utterance of certain threats, the mob dispersed without any damage. It was, however, generally anticipated that an attack would be made on the Orange Lodge in Boerum-street, but up to the hour of writing nothing of the kind took place. That some such movement was contemplated by the Catholics, however, was attested by the behavior of several of their number, and by information that was gained by Mr. CAMPBELL, Chief of Police, concerning their movements. So judiciously, however, were the guardians of the peace handled by their Chief, that all hope of success in any riotous attempt was rendered out of the question. Added to this was the fact that the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments were under arms, prepared to assist the municipal authorities in quelling any disturbances, and that if necessity had demanded it they would have acted with energy, was a fact pretty generally understood. At 11 o'clock in the morning the Thirteenth Regiment, in answer to an order from the Governor, went over to New-York, and proceeded to do service in that City, while the armory was left in charge of their brethren of the Fourteenth. Around the Catharine and Fulton Ferry houses there were large mobs assembled; but, apart from groaning at everything of a Protestant character, and cheering lustily for the Pope, they did not make any warlike demonstrations. Labor throughout the city having been practically at a stand-still, most of the liquor-saloons were liberally patronized, and in consequence many small fights indulged in. Among these was an attempt made at the Brooklyn House, by JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, to blow the brains out of JOHN BROWN. The attempt, however, was only partially successful, and resulted in MCLOUGHLIN's arrest.

A few other disturbances of a similar character were made and resulted in a similar manner. Generally, however, the excitement confined itself to mere conversation, and that was fully and freely indulged in, in almost all the stores and at every street corner; in the generality of cases the feeling seemed to be that the military had acted with commendable promptitude.

Among the persons killed in New-York by the military, however, in quelling the riot, was one Brooklyn man, touching whose death the following telegram was received last night by Sergeant ROGERS, of the Sanitary Squad:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, July 12.—Your friend, A. P. GILBERT, is shot and dying at Bellevue Hospital.
(Signed,) J. CROWLEY.

Mr. GILBERT is a resident of Butler-street, near Buffalo-avenue.

IN JERSEY CITY.

Parade of the Orangemen Protected by the Police—Thirty-two Arrests Made—Some Shots Fired but Nobody Killed—The Military Held in Readiness.

Yesterday was a busy day on the streets of Jersey City, but the usual hum of industry in the shops and factories had almost ceased, the operatives quitting work to "see the Orange procession." The associations of this city, until KELSO's order, were determined to parade with their brethren in New-York, but the provisions of Gov. RANDOLPH's proclamation induced them to altar their plan, and parade in their own city; which, too, they considered more manly and determined. Chief MCWILLIAMS reinforced his men, and judiciously distributed them along the route of the procession, while two platoons were reserved as an escort for the processionists. The Fourth Regiment of the State militia, composed of nine companies, was quartered in Jersey City proper; the Second Regiment from Newark was kept in reserve for duty in the upper part of the city, while Major HART's battalion of Hoboken was stationed at the latter place and the Pavonia Ferry.

The members of the Roman Catholic societies scarcely made an appearance. But a few of the Irish swaggered about Washington Hall in the morning, and their intemperate denunciations of the disciples of KING WILLIAM soon collected a noisy, jeering crowd. A squad of Police was sent to disperse the mob, but five of them refusing to leave the sidewalk were arrested, with each of whom a loaded revolver was found. Two others were subsequently arrested, but they had nothing but a box of caps. The names of the offenders are Lawrence Grahame, Francis Fox, John Regan, Patrick McGovern, Francis Lennon, Andrew Burns, and Patrick O'Hearn. Most of the laborers continued their work, as if nothing were about to transpire, so that when the procession was ready to march the sidewalks on Montgomery-street were lined with a silent crowd of women and children, and the usual occupants of the stores. At 1 in the afternoon, Orange Lodge No. 4, to the number of thirty men, left their hall on Montgomery-street, headed by District Deputy Master ADAMS and President RUDDICK and a brass band. A platoon of Police marched in front and rear, and several along either sidewalk. Several of the Orangemen wore no regalia, but almost all pulled out orange-colored handkerchiefs as the march commenced, and proudly waved the modest emblems of Orangeism. There were two flags in the procession, one a beautiful blue silk, ornamented with a representation of the battle of the Boyne, with the heroic King in the foreground, reining in his restive charger. The other was the flag of our country, which seemed to throw its protecting folds around the processionists as it was moved by each gentle breeze. Not a word escaped from the spectators as the men proceeded along Montgomery-street, and all curiosity seemed to subside in the lookers-on as the procession passed. This peaceful state of things continued until the procession reached Hamilton-square, when a man made some interference. The Police instantly seized the man, but the mob set upon them, and a number of shots were discharged, but without inflicting any injury. As the procession passed the City armory, where the Fourth Regiment were located, the latter cheered lustily, and the Orangemen responded by the waving of their handkerchiefs. As the procession passed through Grove-street stones were thrown, and two persons armed with them were seen and arrested. No other attempted act of violence occurred, and the Lodge returned to their quarters safe and sound. On reaching the hall a committee was appointed to draft resolutions thanking the Governor of the State for his manly course, and the Chief of Police of Jersey City, for the protection he had so willingly offered their body.

The Fire Department were in readiness during the day and night, as reports were circulated that several large factories were to be fired. Several companies of the Fourth Regiment were on duty around the ferry during the afternoon, and until a late hour in the night.

Thirty-two persons in all were arrested for insulting the Orangemen, carrying concealed weapons, and provoking a breach of the peace.

The Day on Staten Island.

Although there are numbers of the residents of Staten Island who belong to the Orange Society, but very few of them went to New-York City, and their visit was only as spectators and not to join in the procession. The Catholics having been advised by their clergy and friends, abstained, almost to a man, from leaving for the City. However, there was much anxiety shown as to the result, and on the arrival of every boat there were hundreds on the landings asking for information from. This anxiety was in many instances only increased by the exaggerated answers given. One gentleman, indeed, informed one of the Police, that before he left the City he saw a number of dead bodies piled into a large wagon. Although it was rumored there was a prospect of trouble, the day passed quietly, without any demonstration being made by either party. The number of visitors was increased by the more timid class of New-Yorkers, who, in order to avoid all danger, made it a regular picnic day, and enjoyed themselves heartily, while the most wrongful scenes were taking place in New-York.

A FATAL RIOT.

Parade of the Orangemen Under Proper Escort.

The Procession Wantonly Assaulted by a Mob.

SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN SHOT.

Some of the Regiments Fire on the Crowd.

Twenty Killed and Nearly Two Hundred Wounded.

TWO OF THE NINTH REGIMENT KILLED.

The Streets Successfully Cleared for the Procession.

Effectual Dispersion of the Disaffected Hibernians.

THE PROCESSION.

The Orangemen Attacked by the Mob on the Eighth-Avenue—Bloody Scenes on all Sides—The Rioters Shot Down by the Military.

The Orangemen met yesterday at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Owing to the proclamation of Superintendent KELSO, the majority of the Orangemen embraced the offer of protection issued by Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, and celebrated in Newark. The proclamation of Gov. HOFFMAN was not received until the lodges had decided to go over to New-Jersey to celebrate the 12th. At 10½ o'clock, a deputation was sent to the Orangemen in Newark inviting their co-operation in a procession in New-York. The following answer was received:

To the Loyal Orangemen of New-York:

GREETING: We, the Worshipful Master and brothers of "No Surrender" District, beg to say with reference to your invitation by a previous delegation that Gov. RANDOLPH and other friends in authority consider it more prudent and meritorious to have the brethren in New-York parade there and remain there. It will cover more ground and exert more influence, and redound with more honor to the country. We, therefore, agreeing with the wisdom of our Governor, and, believing it is for the benefit of the cause, desire most fraternally to say: Parade in New-York and we will do so here, and may God defend the Right.

JOHN ADAMS,
D. M. No Surrender District.

During the informal meeting held, an honorary member of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, made a short address to the assembled Orangemen, suggesting that a banner be prepared with the words "American Freemen Fall In" inscribed, promising them the cordial support of all true Americans, and the undivided support of the Thirteenth Regiment. The meeting decided unanimously in favor of this idea, and the banner was soon prepared and borne in line. The streets were thronged with people wending their way up town, many of them women and children. Indeed the women seemed by their presence in the streets in such large numbers in holiday attire, to court the danger that they feared. Even as early as 12 o'clock, meridian, the various tradesmen on Eighth-avenue were putting up their shutters and closing their stores, and before 2 P. M. the avenue looked as though a peaceful Sabbath had asserted its sway in the great Metropolis. Many of the pedestrians had their faces wreathed in smiles, and jokes were bandied and laughter exchanged upon the all-absorbing topic that chilled the blood of those conversant with contemplated movements that bid fair to re-enact the scenes of the bloody riot of 1863, and stain the streets of our fair City with the blood of her citizens. It required but little penetration to perceive who were those who intended to raise a riot. Their low-browed and brutal visages marked them as men who set law and order at defiance. From the side streets lined with tenement-houses they came in processions and small parties, and those who mixed with them could overhear their sullen threats against the Orangemen and those who would dare to protect them. A gang of ruffians, said to be a party from the Fourteenth Ward, under the leadership of one CASEY, marched up-town, swelling their numbers as they progressed, while at the same time many of the State militia in twos and threes, without muskets, walked up and down the streets, apparently unawed, and undisturbed.

The Orange Head-Quarters.

The Orange Lodge-room at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was, of course, the centre of interest and excitement before the procession moved. The streets for several blocks in the vicinity were guarded by the policemen. No one was allowed to pass their lines until the officers were perfectly satisfied of their right of entrance. A rough crowd skirted the lines established, many of whom were perched on housetops, piles of brick, high stoops and wagons, straining their necks eagerly, to get a sight of what was going on within the forbidden ground. Occasionally there was a push against the Police barrier, which was promptly met by the Police, who, with a skillful use of their clubs, made the impetuous crowd feel that there was a power that they dared not set at defiance. The determined attitude of the Police enforced a quiet that emboldened the timid men, women and children, and the old and decripit, feeling security, chatted gayly in groups and inspected curiously the Orangemen and their regalia.

Upstairs in the Orange Lodge-room, a curious scene was taking place. The room was crowded with the Orangemen and their friends, among whom were a number of ladies. The organization being a part of a secret order, a scrupulous examination was made of every one before entering. One of the representatives of the TIMES, upon announcing himself at the door as such, was received, after a short delay, with three rousing cheers. There was no fear or trepidation visible upon the countenances of those in the room; all there assembled gave a palpable evidence of stern and unyielding determination. They were also resolved that there should be no traitors in the camp.

A Scene of Excitement.

While the TIMES reporter was among them, it was whispered that there was a Hibernian in the room, who was spying out their movements. "Where is he? turn him out," was the cry. Each man's face in the assembly was severely scrutinized. At length, a man who was leaning out of the window, was pointed out.

"Are you an Orangeman?" he was asked sharply.

The man answered indignantly that he was not.

"Do you take me for a Greek?" he said; "I offered to carry that banner," pointing to a ban-

Continued on Fourth Page.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP JAVA.

The steam-ship *Java*, from Liverpool July 1, and Queenstown July 2, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the *City of London*.

FRANCE.

The Promised Review—Past and Present—McMahon's Appearance—The Sailors Absent—Martial Spirit of the Nation—Compliments for an American.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 29, 1871.

After several false starts the long-promised review on the race-course of Longchamps came off yesterday, the weather was fine, M. THIERS had got over the cold in his head which afflicted him on Sunday last, and nothing occurred to trouble the harmony of the festival. The last grand review which I saw on the same ground was in the year of the great exhibition, when NAPOLEON III. showed his troops to the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and when BISMARCK and VON MOLTKE rode in the brilliant staff which followed the sovereigns. They came into the Bois de Boulogne by the Boulogne Gate. Like Zaccheus I had climbed not into a tree, but on the box of a *fiacre*, to get a good view of what was going on, and the Emperors that were and the Emperor that was to be, halted for several minutes at a few paces from me. NAPOLEON looked very happy to find himself in such company. ALEXANDER seemed despotic and cross, but I thought I had never gazed on such an amiable and thoroughly benignant face as that of WILLIAM of Prussia, and I can well imagine the pain his sanguinary victories must have cost him, and how, but for his position as King, and to fulfill the prophecies, he never would have troubled the repose of his brother NAPOLEON. Then the French Army looked far more splendid than it did yesterday, with its Imperial Guard, and its silken banners, which were tattered, and recorded many victories. However, the French nation went to sleep on its laurels and allowed itself to be caught napping, and between the two reviews those magnificent troops have suffered a sad change of fortune.

THE REVIEW.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the review commenced. It was ushered in by the roar of cannon, our old friend Mont Valerien awakening the echoes along the Valley of the Seine. The grand stands were crowded with spectators. In the central tribune was M. THIERS, with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor; to the right were the Deputies of France, to the left the friends of people in power. There was not a great crowd on the ground itself, and private carriages were few and far between. Has the reprehensible luxury of the Empire disappeared, or do the wealthy avoid Paris? The *blouses*, too, were almost totally unrepresented, although one working man was heard to say, as the troops marched by: "Let the Prussians wait for a year, and see what is in store for them." That the *blouses* should not have turned out in force was not astonishing. Their ranks have been sadly thinned during the civil war, and why should those that remain honor the rural army with their presence? No! their bones are aching sore enough just at present, and their place was not at Longchamps. They remained sulkily at home, looking out for Ultra-Republican candidates to worry a Government of which they are distrustful, and which they hate *ab imo corde*. They look to VICTOR HUGO, GAMBETTA and other popular leaders, who just escaped being compromised by the Commune, to cover their political sores with diachylon. The race-course was kept clear by *Sergents de Ville*, who had not a difficult task to perform, nor was it very dangerous to bolt from one side to the other, as even the pace of the horse artillery scarce reminded one of *Gladiateur*, or the pretty mare *Lornette*, who carried off the Grand Prix last year, running away from her French and English suitors with feet as light as those of Atlanta. The tribunes were gaily decorated with flags, but alas! the French could have sung as they sang after the fatal events of 1815:

> "Comrades, 'round our humble board
> Here's to our banners' bygone splendor."

However, the national colors floated proudly in the air, and formed a pleasant contrast with the deep green foliage of the woods. The infantry was massed in contiguous columns to the right of the stands, with the cavalry to their right.

M'MAHON'S APPEARANCE.

At 2 o'clock Marshal MCMAHON, bearing himself well in the saddle, rode along the lines, and having cast an eye over the troops, the defiling commenced. The Marshal, attended by a numerous staff, placed himself in face of the box occupied by the chief of the Executive power. The four corps of infantry, headed respectively by their commanders, DOUAI, L'ADMIRAULT, DE CISSEY (Minister of War) and CLINCHANT, who succeeded poor BOURBAKI, then marched past by divisions and brigades in close column of companies. Each corps was preceded by an advanced guard, and each General was followed by a battalion of Engineers and a battalion of Chasseurs de Vincennes. To the rear of the regiments of the line came batteries of artillery and ambulance wagons, which, with their Geneva flags, made their first appearance at a review. The troops marched silently by, and the only cries uttered came from the stands and from the good citizens of Paris, who had flocked forth to hail their deliverers. MCMAHON was applauded, and so were the troops in general, with shouts of "Vive l' Armée." The march past was opened by the Republican Guard and the Guardians of the Peace, who greatly distinguished themselves at the second siege of Paris. The infantry marched very steadily, but there was not much stamina in the men, who were in heavy marching order, with the exception of their tents and cooking-tins, and had a youthful and rather wearied air. Had these lads beaten the Germans, and been entering Berlin under the eye of NAPOLEON, they would have marched erect and proudly enough. When the infantry masses had swept by with their glittering bayonets, field-pieces, &c., &c., the heavy artillery *mitrailleuses* passed, and then came the cavalry dragoons, hussars, lancers, chasseurs and cuirassiers, and *regiments de marche* composed of a variety of uniforms.

THE SAILORS MISSED.

It was universally regretted that the sailors, who had taken so prominent a part in both sieges, and had not only stood to their guns with a heroism worthy of better success, but had attacked the Prussians in the most brilliant manner on several occasions—who dashed into the Cemetery of Le Bourget as though they had been boarding an enemy's ship—were not represented at this review. Where were the gallant admirals and sea captains who commanded the outlying forts, and through many a cold and cheerless night last Winter watched incessantly over the safety of Paris and protected this fold from the German wolves that were continually prowling round it? They must have returned to their element, and Jack is either at home with his wife and children, or is on the cradle of the deep.

A QUIET DAY.

Well, the review is over, and timid deputies who with white tie and lavender gloves hailed the troops, may return to Versailles and sleep soundly. No hostile manifestation took place. The soldiers if they did not shout in favor of the Assembly, did not call upon MCMAHON to seize the reins of power, and become military dictator. No, everything passed off quietly, and ISABELLE, the flower-girl of the Jockey Club, distributed flowers in national colors; not a single bottle of petroleum was thrown, and with the exception of one gunner, who tumbled from his piece and picked himself up unhurt, there was hardly an incident till the review was over, when M. THIERS wept on being applauded, and had to be patted on the back by VICTOR LEFRANC and JULES SIMON, who never lose an occasion for blubbering, and not only blubbered on this one, but would fling himself into the arms of M. GREVY, President of the Chamber, who did not know what to do with his hysterical friend. As BYRON would say, the second siege of Paris was—

> "An endless chase of hopes and fears,
> Begun in folly, closed in tears."

But it is all over now, and let us hope that this distracted country will have some rest.

THE MARTIAL SPIRIT OF THE NATION.

It is important to remark that though the finance of this country is in a rather crippled state, in spite of the hidden treasures which the loan revealed, there is no desire on any side that the military estimates should be unduly cut down, but there is a strong desire that the money voted by Parliament for the army and navy should be spent in a more judicious manner than it was under the Empire. In Germany, in 1869, and in previous years, 300,000,000 francs were expended for military purposes, and with that sum North Germany was capable of passing from a peace to a war footing in a fortnight, and of presenting itself on the frontier with a first line of 500,000 fighting men, divided into thirteen corps d'armée, all perfectly equipped and provided with a first-rate material. This first army could be reinforced immediately by thirteen divisions of landwher, forming an effective of 150,000 old soldiers. And behind these 650,000 men were 300,000 men in the garrisons, depots, &c. This immense force was all splendidly officered and furnished with an admirable artillery, engineer corps, ambulances, &c. This country, on the other hand, with a military budget of 400,000,000 francs, could only place an army of 300,000 men on the frontier, that force being insufficiently provided with artillery, badly equipped, and with a villainous administration. France, too, had hardly arms and clothes for a reserve of 200,000 men, and less than a month after the war with Prussia was declared she had to form whole corps from the depots. As for the 250,000 moblots who should have been ready to take the field, they were found in a state of total disorganization, *sans* chiefs, *sans* uniforms, *sans* drill, *sans* everything. With facts like these before their eyes no wonder the people are angry with the Empire, and demand a better organization for their money.

COMPLIMENTS FOR AN AMERICAN.

A committee under the Presidency of the Duke of AUDIGRET-PASQUIER was appointed some time back to examine into the accounts of contractors, &c., having claims on the Government from the war with Prussia. In the course of an eloquent speech delivered by the Duke in presence of the National Assembly, and in which he bewailed the demoralized state to which his country had been reduced, he made the following remarks, which will be gratifying to every American bosom: "We have been profoundly distressed at the spectacle presented to our eyes. Your Committee has seen a public functionary high in office and well paid, who had been charged to watch over the interests of his country and to hasten the dispatch of arms, of which we stood in need, not only betray the confidence of his Government, but the interests of France." The Duke, after thus alluding to the conduct of M. PLACE, late Consul-General at New-York, went on to say: "Alongside of him was an American, a man who had placed his machinery at the disposal of his country for the fabrication of arms during the war of secession, and that without accepting either salary or benefice. That man, who was thanked by the Congress of the United States, owed us nothing, but he had at the bottom of his heart that sympathy for France which we still find among the American people; that man defended our interests, and warned us of frauds which should have been brought under our notice by our own agents. At the first news of what was going on he left Paris, and said to the Consul, "this shall not go on;" he then came to the French Government and declared that he would not take money dishonestly acquired; "take it back." Of course M. PLACE has been displaced.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Queen's Review—Criticisms on Military Costume—Royal Visitors—The Court and the Country—A Prospective Visit to Ireland—Barren Honors—The Debate on the Ballot—American Experience—English and Irish Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen reviewed the Household troops in Bushey Park, near Hampton Court, which will be best remembered by those who have visited it from its magnificent avenue of chestnuts, one of the great sights of the English Spring. In the first week of May multitudes make a pilgrimage to see the long vista of creamy white blossoms. An English review is never very imposing in point of numbers; yesterday there were only some 4,500 infantry, 1,200 horse, and a dozen guns on the ground. But as a pretty show it will compare with any other military display in the world. There is great variety and even splendor in the uniforms of the French and German armies; but when massed together the troops are dull and heavy in color, and are usually paraded on a bare, dusty plain. In such a scene as that of yesterday afternoon the combination of color is perfect from an artistic point of view, the scarlet coats of the soldier and the fresh green of the grass and trees, with a blue sky and bright sunshine over the whole, making the breast-plates and bayonets glint and sparkle to the eye, making up a brilliant, yet well-harmonized picture. The Household troops are the nucleus of the army. They represent the body-guard of the sovereign, which was once the only standing force which existed in the country, and are all "crack" regiments of picked men. The Horse Guards are splendid fellows, viewed as mere animals—sturdy giants mounted on stout coal-black steeds. They wear the old-fashioned breast-plate and tall jack boots, and make a fine show, though I should doubt their value in a real campaign. Experience in the late war does, I believe, say something for the breast-plate, but the huge boots, as hard and rigid as cast-iron, should certainly be exchanged for casings of more supple material. In the same way the equipment of the grenadiers requires to be revised, the towering bearskin caps and tight straps being a sore punishment to the men. A military surgeon who saw the German troops march into Berlin the other day, was struck by the want of "stiffness and smartness" of the men as compared with those of the *élite* of the British Army. Accustomed to see the men "fall out by scores after an ordinary drill," he recognizes the fact that in the German Army "the best material is there, unhampered by the paralyzing influence of over-tight clothes," so that after a long and exhausting walk, and being more than ten hours under arms, the men mostly stepped along with spirit and freshness. I have not yet seen a return of the casualties yesterday, but several men were unhorsed by coming in contact with the trees, and once there was nearly a series of sad accidents through a party of roe deer suddenly getting mixed up with the movements of the cavalry. One of the deer was so injured that it had to be killed.

ROYAL VISITORS.

One of the incidents of the review was the appearance of the Prince Imperial. This, of course, is represented as quite accidental, but was evidently a planned affair, got up with a view to its effect abroad. He was "discovered" riding modestly behind the line of carriages, and immediately invited into the royal inclosure, where he saluted the Queen amid the cheers of the crowd, by most of whom, however, he was apparently taken for the Marquis of LORNE. A few days ago the Emperor dropped in at his old club, the Army and Navy, the smoking and billiard-rooms of which he knew so well in 1848, and had a chop in the coffee-room like an ordinary member. He then went to the International exhibition, and when the inventor of a new type-setting machine printed a card for him—"The Emperor of the French"—he thanked him with a laugh, adding, "You forget the Ex." The Grand Duke WLADIMIR, of Russia, left us on Thursday evening to join his father and mother at Ems, and the Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived the same night. The latter are staying as private persons at Claridge's. The Emperor is so far remarkable among monarchs that he is six feet two inches in height, and rises at 5 in the morning. In the course of the month the Crown Prince of Sweden is also going to look in on us, some people say with an eye to little Princess BEATRICE.

THE COURT AND THE COUNTRY.

The Princess of WALES is going to Germany soon for the waters—probably to Baden; and the Prince, it is announced, will spend a week in Ireland. There is a very prevalent notion here that if the Prince would only set up a shooting lodge over there, or accept the use of one for a few weeks, it would go a great way toward conciliating the people. I cannot say that I have much faith in remedies of this kind. The evils of the sister island lie too deep for such gentle treatment. But I have no doubt such a visit would really do good in its way. For we think it would make Ireland fashionable. The great family of British snobs would flock after the Prince, and a good deal of loose cash would thus be scattered up and down a country that sadly needs it. Moreover, it would be a mark of friendly confidence which the Irish, with all their faults, would be certain to appreciate. At present they are somewhat jealous that the Scotch Highlands should monopolize the attentions of the royal family, and if the Prince would take the two countries turn about in his Summer jaunts, it would gratify certain classes in the sister island, even if it did not clear off old scores altogether, as some people fancy. And this is one of the small things the Prince might do with the greatest ease and pleasure to himself, for he would have capital sport and a cordial welcome. To run over, however, for just one hurried week, is a mockery of Irish hospitality. It is the acknowledgment of an obligation he does not care to meet in full, and will put the people to expense for little or no purpose. The Princess LOUISE and Marquis of LORNE will accompany the Prince, and there is some talk of the Marquis becoming Lord Lieutenant. The Duke of EDINBURGH is off to Saxe-Coburg to look after his uncle, the Duke, and his hereditary estate—the Duchy. The family relations between royalty in this country and in Prussia will doubtless make things smooth, but from all I hear there is very little chance of the Duke of EDINBURGH ever becoming actual reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The probability is that he will sell his birthright for a good round sum; and the little Principality will then pass to the Emperor of Germany. The inhabitants are naturally attracted to the great Empire, and though they get on very well with the present Duke, they would look askance at a stranger from beyond the seas taking his place. Indeed, there have already been some unmistakable hints on the subject. England's Ministers are still delaying their application to Parliament for an allowance to Prince ARTHUR, or Duke of Ulster, as he is to be called. The Queen expects a visit from the Imperial Prince and Princess of Prussia, who are to come quite privately, as members of the family, and not in state, and in August Her Majesty goes to Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of ARGYLL, in the west of Scotland, to be present at the "home-coming" of her other daughter, the Princess LOUISE and Marquis of LORNE.

BARREN HONORS.

As Prof. MONTAGUE BERNARD has been made a Privy Councilor, you may perhaps like to know what is the degree and value of that honor. It is a mere empty title, of no social significance, and conferring no aristocratic dignity. In old days the Privy Council was, as the name imports, the private confidential adviser of the Sovereign, but its functions in this respect have long been superseded by the Cabinet Council of Ministers, to which the Sovereign is not admitted, but which tenders advice amounting to commands, through one or other of its members. The Privy Council has still a real working existence. It is a kind of "odd man" for all kinds of miscellaneous administrative work which there is nobody else to attend to. It superintends national education, keeps an eye on diseased cattle, reports on the public health, and so on. It has also judicial functions, such as appeals in Indian, colonial and ecclesiastical cases. But it does not follow that because a man is a Privy Councilor he has anything to do with any of these things. The administrative business is reserved for the Ministers of the day, while the judicial business is delegated to a special committee. Most of the members of the Government are Privy Councilors, and on retiring from office still retain the latter dignity, but without any duties to perform, unless they happen to belong to the Judicial Committee. Then there are a number of public men who have been made Privy Councilors, like Prof. BERNARD, as a mark of respect. With the rest of the body, they share the privilege of being called Right Honorable and of being prayed for in the churches as "Lords of the Council" every Sunday. The prayer is that they may have "wisdom and understanding," but it is not in every case visibly fulfilled. In putting Mr. BERNARD among the number the Government were on the safe side, for he is blessed in that respect already.

THE BALLOT.

At last England is to have the ballot. After three nights' debate, the House of Commons went into committee on the bill toward the small hours of yesterday morning. It was too late then to proceed with the clauses, but the principle of the measure may be considered as affirmed. Strictly speaking, the ballot is not exactly a novelty in this country. It seems that in former days it was a favorite expedient with corporations when they feared the monarch's wrath, and a candidly indignant letter written by CHARLES II., protesting against the practice, was read in the course of the discussion. Quite recently vote by ballot has been adopted in the School Board elections. For my own part I never could believe that the ballot would make so much difference, one way or another, as its friends and opponents assert; but there is considerable force in the argument, that intimidation is decreasing from natural causes; that bribery has received a severe blow through recent legislation, and that personation would avowedly be facilitated and encouraged by secret voting. As to the alleged demoralizing influence of secrecy in such a case, Mr. GLADSTONE could only say: 'We are not legislating for convicts," which is true, but on the other hand, neither are they legislating for angels, and ordinary human nature is all the better for the bracing influence of publicity in the performance of public functions.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE OF THE BALLOT.

Of course, American experience was a good deal referred to in the debate. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE quoted DE TOCQUEVILLE'S opinion: "In America tyranny can only come from the majority, and there secret voting is an important security against the tyranny of the majority, which is the greatest evil that attends a purely democratical form of government."

Sir M. BEACH, opposing the ballot, remarked that in the United States men were bribed not with sums of money but with places; and that the want of an effective scrutiny was much felt. Mr. GRAVES, the member for Liverpool, cited the report of the Committee which inquired into the New-York election frauds in 1869. He also referred to the declaration of the Governor of New-York, as to the ballot-box, that no power could guard it to any purpose if corruption was practiced; and that money, not measures, secured nominations and controlled results, while wrong-doers knew very well that under a system of secret voting they could not be convicted or punished. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, fresh from the States, gave the result of his inquiries and observations, which in substance are as follows:

He was present, the other day, at an election held by ballot in the City of Washington. He saw the process pursued, and the way in which certain kinds of ballot were defeated by a little ingenuity on the part of the indefatigable persons called election agents here, and who had a corresponding name there. At that election everybody voted certainly by open ticket—that was to say, every man had a ticket put into his hand at a window, with the names printed on it. He took it from whichever candidate he wished, and filled it up. One was a white ticket and the other a check ticket. It would be said that was open voting, but it was not that entirely, because it was subject to this kind of fraud, that a man on one side printed Democratic names on the Republican ticket, and a man on the other side printed Republican names on the Democratic ticket, and where they saw that they had an advantage they contrived, without the voter having a knowledge of what they were doing, to get the wrong ticket into the box. But he would not dwell on the election at Washington, because it created little interest, and was tolerably fairly conducted. By the way, the numbers were pretty correctly announced all over the town at every hour of the polling-day. But another election in another State excited great interest. It was an election for State officers in Connecticut, one of the New-England States; and it was not open to the charge that was brought against Kentucky of supporting slavery. A large number of persons who were not connected with Connecticut went into that State from the association known by the name of Tammany in New-York, and exercised every kind of pressure and intimidation; and it was alleged that a very large sum of money was expended to carry those elections for a particular side. When the ballot-boxes were opened it was announced in the first instance that the election had fallen upon one candidate, but after a time it was announced that the other had really been chosen. The ballot-boxes were said to have been tampered with. An inquiry was made by a committee, and it was alleged that in the ballot-box for a particular district, though 594 votes were found in favor of a particular candidate, the real number recorded in his favor was 694, and his friends said that one hundred votes had been abstracted. That gave rise to much controversy. There were many bets in Washington on the result. The Committee proceeded with their inquiry, and took a course for which the right honorable gentleman had not provided in his bill, but which it might be necessary to provide for should the bill be proceeded with. They called up the voters and swore them as to whom they had voted for; and in the end the Committee satisfied themselves that the ballot-box had been tampered with, and came to the conclusion that the number recorded for the particular candidate must have been 694. He merely mentioned this fact to illustrate the ingenious methods by which elections were effected under the ballot in America. He had been told of numerous other practices. For instance, private firms sometimes required that voters under their control should place particular marks upon the tickets, ascertaining when the ballot-box was opened whether the votes had been given according to their wishes. He did not maintain that provision might not be made against specific frauds, but you could not tell the thousand and one other frauds which the ingenuity of men who were determined to beat your system would suggest."

In defense of the ballot Sir C. DILKE (author of *Greater Britain*) observed that the permissive secrecy which prevailed in the United States was quite different from the absolutely secret ballot now proposed for England. Mr. W. E. FORSTER endeavored to identify the electoral abuses under the ballot system in America with the demoralizing effects of slavery, as it was in the slave States that they were most conspicuous.

ENGLISH AND IRISH ELECTIONS.

In the course of the debate, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE showed up the abuses of the present mode of election. The English political system, he asserted, was one of bribery from first to last. The members bribed the electors, and were bribed in turn by the Ministers, who gave them Peerages or Baronetcies. He had observed that what was called "promoting the good of the party" frequently ended in the promotion of the individual. The first step in bribery was taken at the municipal elections. These were the foundations of the more serious Parliamentary contests, and for every five shillings charged for votes to a town councilor, a hundred per cent. was stuck on in the case of a candidate for the House of Commons. On the nomination day the candidate had to pay both for an audience and the show of hands. He himself was charged £85 for "securing a hearing" at his last election, and never was heard at all. Another item in his bill was ten guineas for two sets of teeth. They had been lost, it seemed, in his cause, and he was bound to replace them. This was in Ireland, where the troops are usually called out at an election to keep the peace, whereas in England the rule is reversed, and the soldiery sent out of a town on election days. There has been a good deal of curious speculation as to the effect of the ballot in Irish constituencies. It is undeniable that there is a great deal of intimidation at present on the part both of the priests and the revolutionary party, including Ribbonmen, Fenians and Nationalists. Under the ballot a voter could vote as he liked without becoming a marked man, as far as the revolutionists are concerned, but the priests exercise a more subtle and terrible authority by means of the confessional and the power of excommunication. Even if they could not extract a voter's secret, they could still exercise an effectual terrorism over him by launching a curse from the altar on all who pursued a particular line of conduct which they denounced. That the result of the ballot would be to send a score of "Nationalists" to Paris, as is predicted, I do not believe. It is perfectly clear that at present these men have a chance of getting in, because the more peaceable and orderly portion of the constituency is afraid to come out and vote against them. With secret voting this fear would pass away, and the majority would then be on the other side.

F. J. H.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Additional Honors to the American Delegates in London—Welcoming Words of Mr. Hughes, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Senator Wilson.

On June 29, Mr. T. HUGHES, M. P., the Chairman of the Anglo-American Association, invited the members of the Association to meet the following American gentlemen: Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New-York; Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Mr. Cyrus Field; Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Frank Smith, Gen. Palfrey; Hon. G. F. Hoar, member of Congress; Col. Macias, Dr. Palfrey, Dr. Putnam, Prof. Washburne, of Constantinople, and Revs. Drs. Schenck, Washburne, Philip Schaff and Mercer.

MR. HUGHES' REMARKS.

Mr. HUGHES said: A few words of explanation as to the meaning and objects of the Association and of this meeting are due to our guests. I may be allowed to premise that the Anglo-American Association had a twofold object. In the first place we were anxious to aid in the settlement at as early a date as possible of all pending questions between the two countries, and, secondly, to do what we could to maintain the most amicable relations in the future. When we were established last Autumn there was no public notice of any intention on the part of either of the two Governments to open communications on the subject. Since then we are all happy to know that a treaty has been signed by which we trust the questions then pending are forever put at rest. After the treaty had been ratified, our members first felt that our society was deprived of its *raison d'être*, and that our operations should go no further. However, we called a meeting and resolved that our association should be maintained on two grounds; first, because though the preliminaries of the treaty had been agreed to, other questions might arise before everything was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Therefore, we thought that a body of Englishmen so constituted should hold together if it were for nothing more than to fulfill the functions of our second object—viz., to do all in our power to make the future relations of the two countries of the most cordial description. That is an object which can never have an end because the more cordial are our relations the better is it sure to be for ourselves and the world. We are fortunate just now in having among us a remarkable number of distinguished Americans, and we have seized the opportunity of asking them to meet us in this informal, but friendly way. It has hitherto been the custom to receive such delegations publicly in Willis' Rooms or elsewhere; but we thought it would be far more in the spirit of the society if we invited you to come to the house of the unworthy Chairman of our association. There is no man who has more cordially at heart than myself the objects for which our society was founded; and I may promise our Transatlantic friends that no exertions will be wanting upon my part to carry out these objects successfully. I bid our American brethren a hearty welcome; and I hope they have found since their arrival on our shores that England is simply another country of their own.

REMARKS OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said with all my heart I indorse every syllable that has fallen from the lips of Mr. HUGHES. I trust that this association, founded principally through his exertions, will not be allowed to expire, because I desiderate some such means of establishing more social and personal intercourse with our American brethren. I have noticed with mingled feelings of astonishment, indignation, and I may also say horror, a notice which has been inserted in the paper of the House of Lords this morning, to the effect that Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE is to move that an humble address should be presented to Her Majesty, expressing deep regret that the Queen has been advised to sign a treaty with the United States unbecoming the honor and the dignity of the country. The best answer to that, in my opinion, is, that there should be an address presented from the whole people, thanking Her Majesty from the bottom of their hearts for what she has done in accepting the treaty, which, by mutual concessions, respects the honor and integrity of each Power, and which seals the peace and amity of both nations for generations to come.

SENATOR WILSON'S REMARKS.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, remarked that almost the only men in the world who were forbidden to allude to the recently-signed treaty were the American Senators; but this much he would say, that the Convention had not only a very strong vote in the American Senate, but also a very warm and a very hearty vote. If they could have made it themselves, they perhaps might have made it better for their side—but then they had to reflect that there were two parties to its provisions. He rejoiced in any efforts to cement the bonds of union between the two great nations. If any Englishmen came to America, he could assure them of a kind reception, all the more hearty that the members of this Society were the friends of the Northern States in the dark and trying hour through which they had been called recently to pass. Dr. SCHAFF having also briefly addressed the assemblage, the proceedings terminated.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Fruits of Another Conversation With Prince Bismarck—His Hopes in Both Provinces.

A member of the German Parliament gives an interesting account in the *Breslau Gazette* of a conversation he had with Prince BISMARCK at a recent soirée in the Prince's house relative to the territories taken by Germany from France. With regard to Metz, the Prince said that at first he was not disposed to include that fortress in the territories to be annexed, as he was of opinion that districts whose population is predominantly French could never contribute to the strength of Germany. Ultimately, however, he was induced to abandon this view in the case of Metz, partly because public opinion in Germany "so loudly and decisively demanded the cession of Metz and German Lorraine," but chiefly because the military authorities had assured him that the demolition of the fortifications would, on account of the great natural strength of the place, not be a sufficient protection to Germany, if the city, or even a part of it, were allowed to remain in French hands. "I do not conceal from myself, however," he proceeded, "that the Germanization of Metz will be much more difficult than that of Strasbourg. Metz is a purely French official and military city. Nearly every family there has some of its members in the French army or civil service. Their nationality, too, is thoroughly French. * * * With Strasbourg and Alsace it is quite otherwise. There, too, people wish to be French, but they are less adapted to play the part, and do not take it so ill when the imitation is discovered. I remember having a warm discussion, in the interior of France, with an ardent French patriot; and when at last I asked him in German, 'By the way, don't you come from Thuringia?' he was so incensed at the discovery that he left me without saying another word. But if you laugh at the French patois of an Alsatian, he is not offended, and apologizes in the South German dialect for his bad French. The French Government will, no doubt, greatly miss Alsatia and the ceded districts of Lorraine, for they belonged to the richest provinces of France, and the loss of the taxes they would have furnished will be considerable. But it should not be thought that the French Government has particularly favored the Alsatians. They formed an important contingent in the army, and have often obtained places as civil officials, but only in the lower ranks, most of the higher posts having always been given to pure Frenchmen. We shall therefore find in Alsatia, and even in Strasbourg, a far more favorable soil than in Metz. * * * Mulhouse, however, will give us more trouble, as it is thoroughly Republican, and is most closely connected with France through its industry. On the whole, it inclines much more to Switzerland than to Germany." As to Belfort, the Prince said that M. THIERS attached great weight in the peace negotiations to Belfort being retained by France, and refused to give it up on his own responsibility. He (BISMARCK) wanted to obtain Belfort for Germany; but as it was the only obstacle to the conclusion of the peace preliminaries, and time pressed, he decided to yield the point, especially as he was informed on high military authority that the place has no military importance. The districts round Belfort which had been left to France were, it is true, larger and more populous than those which Germany had got in exchange near Thionville; but the former are pure French districts, and their acquisition was therefore undesirable, while the latter "contain some of the most important iron mines in the world, and if coals and the necessary capital were procured to work them, they would give rise to one of the largest and most important industries of Germany."

ITALY.

Interment of the Remains of Ugo Foscolo.

Florence (June 28) correspondence London Standard.

An Italian gentleman, who, sixteen years ago, published in London an interesting volume of selections from the poets of his country, closes his biographical notice of UGO FOSCOLO with the expression of his earnest belief that the day would come when Italy, freed from the stranger, and worthily queen of herself, removing the remains of the great poet from their humble resting-place at Chiswick, would give them splendid sepulture within the storied walls of Santa Croce, the Westminster Abbey of the nation. Well, Time, who has brought about so many wonders since that date of 1855, has fully done his duty in this respect, and the utterer of the pious wish I have just quoted was probably, as a member of the Italian Parliament, present yesterday at its solemn fulfillment, and may, at this moment for aught I know, be engaged in chronicling the event for the columns of one of your contemporaries. He who sang that

> "A egregie cose il forte animo accendono
> L'urne de' forti,"

is now himself an example and an incentive to future generations of his countrymen. But knowing the unusual demands which have been made upon your space in these eventful times, I must be very sparing in my account of the festive solemnity. Everything, as is the wont in Florence, was conducted with elegance and good taste. The railway station was gaily decorated with festoons and flowers; delegates from the Italian cities and from the various brotherhoods, associations, and public institutions of the capital, were present, with their motley array of standards; the army, the National Guard, the two Houses of Parliament, were suitably represented. The Magistracy and the Press had their official deputations at the ceremony, in which every order and degree of men played its allotted part, except the ecclesiastic, for the Church, of course, will have nothing to do with anything to which the civil power has lent its sanction. What we in Italy still absurdly call the "ashes" of the great Italian writer, arrived from Pistoja in a handsome coffin of English make, and were placed in a coffer of beautiful workmanship, which, in its turn, was hoisted upon a triumphal car, drawn by six horses richly caparisoned. The bands then struck up a march, and the procession moved slowly in the direction of Santa Croce. The arrangements were everywhere typical of joy and exultation at the return of a long-lost son to the home of his fathers, and not of an affected sorrow at the death of a man who had ceased to breathe before many of those who took part in the celebration were born or even "thought of." In front of the statue of DANTE the procession came to a halt, and Mr. BARGONI, who had conveyed the body from Chiswick Cemetery, then formally transferred it to the keeping of the city. The Mayor, M. PERUZZI, accepted the deposit in a few becoming words, among which was skillfully intercalated, here and there, a familiar quotation from FOSCOLO'S noble poem, "I Sepolcri." The coffin was then carried into the church, and after a series of long and rather tedious formalities, including a momentary disclosure of the body, walled in between the monuments of DANTE and ALFIERI. In process of time, however, a suitable monument will be raised to the memory of the robust and original genius of UGO FOSCOLO, whose contributions to our literature, be it observed by the way, were neither few nor insignificant.

The following inscription was set up at the railway station on the day of the ceremony:

Salve
Ugo Foscolo.
Italia oggi
Come augurasti
Libera ed una
Recupera le tue ossa
Dall' ospitale Inghilterra,
E madre riconnoscente
Festeggia
Il grand poeta
Il propugnatore di liberte
XXIV. Giugno, MDCCCLXXI.

Let me conclude with a piece of good news for the lovers of art all over the world. The Florentine Cathedral is to be finished at last, the holes being already pierced for the erection of the scaffolding. The design to which the preference has been given is that of Prof. EMILIO DE FABRIS. Of this more in a future letter.

INDIA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The India mails, received via London, contain news to June 6. The *Times of India* contains the following items of news: "Rumor says the Russians have met with disaster in the Balkan. On the 26th of January, it was generally reported in Astrabad (south-east corner of Caspian) that the Tekkeh Turcomans had attacked the Russian encampment at Danush Ardand, in the Balkan district, losing forty men themselves, but killing a very large number of Russian soldiers, as well as some of the Yamoot Turcomans, who acted as guides....The Grand Duke ALEXIS ALEXANDROVITCH, third son of the Emperor of Russia, is expected in India about the month of September next....Three thousand families are said to have been carried into slavery from Meshed by the Turcomans. Supplies had also been cut off from the district, and distress was widespread....A dervish preached against the representatives at Teheran, Christians and Feringhees in general. He was not tried for high treason, but was well whipped and turned out of the city....Srinuggur, the capital of Cashmere, has been the scene of a destructive conflagration, which burned down nearly 300 houses. The fort of Gilghit also has been destroyed....A Dacca contemporary announced that Mr. WINCHESTER'S daughter, MARY, who was carried off by the Cachar raiders, has been restored to the British authorities. Such, however, is not the case, though there is every prospect of her speedy restoration....On a requisition from the home Government, a statement of expenditure, incurred on account of the late visit to India of the Duke of EDINBURGH, has been submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. The sum of £15,814 had been incurred in India only on account of the said visit. This, of course, is exclusive of the reception charges at Calcutta, which were defrayed from Earl MAYO'S private purse."

NEWS NOTES.

The London *Post* announces in prominent type that the Grand Duke VLADIMIR of Russia had gone to Chiselhurst and paid a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Empress EUGENIE. His Imperial Highness, before leaving London, was admitted a member of the Royal Athletic Club.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER has written a letter to the *France*, requesting that journal to contradict the reports that have been current of his intention of returning to Paris, and publishing a vindication. "I have no intention," says M. OLLIVIER, "of returning to Paris, or of publishing anything. Paris needs quiet harmony, and my name has been too long a provocation to disputes to render it prudent to bring it again into prominence in any way. After a fall, dignity consists in silence and isolation. I shall remain silent and retired as long as I possibly can—not from selfishness, or calculation, or feebleness of mind, but from patriotism, and because I do not wish to add to the causes of irritation which already exist. I will endure my unjust unpopularity, and will remain as long as may be desired the scapegoat for misfortunes which I did my best to avoid."

A correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "I have been the witness of an incident which took place at GOUPIL'S, the editor of engravings, which would tend to prove, that the army is decidedly for the Empire. For the last three days a large engraving of the battle of Sedan has been posted up in the windows. The Emperor NAPOLEON III. was represented sitting quietly, with a sardonic laugh on his lips, smoking a cigarette in a barouche drawn by two horses rapidly making their way through the corpses and wounded soldiers. Crowds of badauds were examining M. GOUPIL'S exhibition, when a couple of dozen of infantrymen who were looking at the picture suddenly broke out in a rage, exclaiming that it was a shame, a lie, an abominable imposture; that they were at Sedan; that they had seen the Emperor fighting bravely in the middle of the troops, and that they would not allow such an injustice. And saying that several of them entered the shop and compelled M. GOUPIL to take away the engravings from the exhibition. Their demand was at once granted."

Referring to the intended Royal visit to Ireland, the *Freeman's Journal* says: "It is needless to say that our civic preparations will be worthy the event, and that the welcome to the heir-apparent will be generously extended to the Princess LOUISE and her noble husband. The Chief Magistrate will maintain our repute and his own dignity. Our public institutions will make their proper display, and, of course, foremost among them will be the Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Agricultural Society. The Exhibition Palace will ring with the festivities of a citizens' ball equal to that which succeeded so splendidly in 1869. Then we hope to have the Phœnix Park races, whereat Prince ARTHUR PATRICK may find some argument in favor of a residence in Dublin. Rumor has it that the vacant ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick awaits his Royal Highness; and if so we may have another installation."

The will of her Imperial Highness, Princess LETIZIA BONAPARTE, lately residing at Viterbo, in Italy, daughter of the late LUCIEN BONAPARTE, Prince of Canino, and relict of Right Hon. Sir THOMAS WYSE, K. C. B., formerly a Minister of the British Cabinet, M. P. for Tipperary and Waterford, and Deputy Lieutenant of Queen's County, was proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 19th ult., by Signor DOMINICO FALCIONI, the sole executor. The personal property in England was sworn under £4,000. The will is translated from the Italian, and bears date May 18, 1866. Her Imperial Highness was a native of Milan, and was married, in 1821, to Sir THOMAS WYSE, by whom she leaves a family. Her death occurred on March 13 last, at 10 Piazza Santo Spirito, outside the Gate of Florence, formerly a Roman State, but now of the Kingdom of Italy. She has bequeathed her jewelry and other personal ornaments to her daughter ADELINA; but her brilliants she bequeaths to her son LUCIEN, whom she appoints her universal legatee and heir. She also leaves pecuniary and specific bequests to her sons NAPOLEON and GUGLIELMO, and her daughter MARIA. The will is signed PRINCESS LETIZIA BONAPARTE WYSE.

At the fifth general meeting of the French Transatlantic Cable Company, held at the City Terminus Hotel in London, the Chairman, Viscount MONCK, stated that the cause of the meeting having been so long delayed was the recent lamentable state of affairs on the Continent—the accounts of the Company having been locked up in Paris during the siege. He had now, however, to congratulate the shareholders on being able to offer them ten per cent. on their capital. The accounts submitted showed a balance of profit at the end of 1870, after deduction of five per cent. reserve, of £32,552 10s., which enabled the directors to recommend a further dividend of two and a half per cent., making, with the dividends already declared, ten per cent. for 1870, and also enabled them to carry forward a balance of £2,552 to the present year. The current receipts would suffice for the payment of this dividend on the 10th of July, without interfering with the interim dividends, notwithstanding that the above-mentioned balance included an amount still due from the French Government. Certain alterations in the management were proposed to be made, which would have the effect of reducing the working expenses of the Company, from its present sum of £43,000 to £32,000. The greatest amount of harmony existed between the French and Anglo-American Companies, but for which, indeed, the public service could not have been performed, taking into account the serious accidents which had from time to time occurred to the cables of both companies. The report was then formally adopted.

At a meeting in London of members of the "Universal Republican League" to protest against the atrocities perpetrated by the Versailles Government, a letter was read from Mr. WHALLEY, which contained the following passage: "I take this opportunity to repeat that the Communal Government of Paris was a model of efficiency, order, and moderation, so far as the condition of the city presented itself to the stranger. Also that most of the offenses attributed thereto—and notably that of the murder of the Generals—by the reactionary Press of Europe and of England were either perpetrated in spite of the efforts of the Commune to prevent them, or existed only in the invention and exaggerated picture drawn by correspondents. From conversation with members of the council shortly before the entry of the army, I can state that they fully expected the massacre which ensued, believing that nothing would satisfy the priest party of Versailles short of the utmost practical extermination of those who in any way sympathized with the exposures in the convents and church dungeons, of which no true or full account has been, or I presume now ever will be, made known."

Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, had reached London. At the Dover Station the spectators on the platform were by no means numerous, but among those present were many "distinguished foreigners" and non-distinguished foreigners. On alighting, the Emperor and Empress, attended by a suite not over numerous, were received by the chairman, the general manager and the secretary of the company, by whom they were conducted to the carriages, some of which were emblazoned with Royal arms, in waiting for them. After many presentations the august party drove away to Claridge's Hotel, where, *incognito*, they take up their residence during their London visit. The Emperor, says the *Standard*, who is a man much above the middle height, and seemingly in a sturdy state of health, was everywhere received with marks of respectful welcome—manifestations which he acknowledged most affably. The Empress appeared rather fatigued with her journey, and anxious to gain her carriage, while the other members of the imperial family freely mingled with the crowd, and seemed to derive a considerable amount of amusement from the manner in which they were hustled about by the rude civility with which they were surrounded. This, however, is not the first imperial party that has experienced, within the last six months, (even in a more demonstrative manner,) the outspoken heartiness of a genuine English welcome.

Homicide at the Sing Sing Prison.

Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest at the State Prison, Sing Sing, on the body of a colored convict, named JOSEPH WALKER, who had been killed by a fellow-convict, named EDWARD MORGAN. It appeared by evidence adduced that no one saw the fatal injury inflicted, but that the two convicts, MORGAN and WALKER, were at work together about one of the lime-kilns on the 30th day of June, and between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon another convict, on going to a shed where WALKER kept his tools, found him with a severe wound on his head, and gave immediate information to one of the keepers, who repaired to the spot, and learned from the wounded man that MORGAN had struck him on the head with an adze, and Dr. J. E. COLLINS pronounced the wound likely to prove fatal; whereupon MORGAN was brought in the presence of WALKER, who identified him as the person who had struck the blow. MORGAN, however, denied having done so; but some fresh blood was found on his cap, and a coat which he was known to have had on shortly before the affray could not be found anywhere, and it was further stated that the two convicts were seen together shortly before WALKER was discovered in his wounded condition. WALKER continued in a conscious state until the time of his death yesterday. Coroner SMITH, after taking the testimony of the physician who attended WALKER, and the keeper who received his statements relative to the infliction of the wound, (which penetrated the brain two inches in a lateral direction,) the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a wound inflicted by EDWARD MORGAN, who was accordingly held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DR. FIELD'S CASE.

A True Presbyterian on a Renegade—Corruption Whitewashed.

From the New-York Observer, July 13.

We briefly noticed, last week, an important report on the finances of the City of New-York, made to the Council of Political Reform, intending to discuss the subject more fully the present week. But we have been anticipated by an article on the same subject in one of our leading religious newspapers, which has made a profounder impression than the astounding facts of the document to which we referred. This religious weekly, in the face of all that has been spread before the reading public for several years past, and in view of all the concealment of facts and figures on the part of the City authorities, devotes nearly three columns editorially to an elaborate defense of one of the most gigantic systems of public plunder under which any city has ever groaned. The article has called forth from the readers of the paper in which it appeared, expressions of the deepest astonishment and regret, and its appearance is an event for which it is difficult to account, even in these days of general financial corruption.

The report made to the Council of Political Reform, an association of citizens of different political parties of the organization of which we spoke at the time in terms of satisfaction, states that it is impossible to obtain the facts and figures showing just how the people's money has been expended, inasmuch as within the last two years and a half, "no Auditor's report has been made public to show to whom the money was paid, when paid, and for what paid;" that no Controller's report for the year 1869 has been made public; that the reports of the City officials which have been made have not the clearness, footings, system or particulars, that heretofore have characterized such documents; but "bear on their face evidence of an intention to mislead, and confuse, and deceive, instead of to enlighten the tax-payer and public creditor." This document then states that the reports of the Mayor and Controller show, "First, a greater expenditure; second, a larger indebtedness; third, a more reckless extravagance than the bitterest enemies of the City rulers had ever alleged against them."

In the statement recently made by the City officials, as compiled in the report before the Council of Political Reform, "they admit, officially, that in the last twenty-eight months they have added over fifty millions ($50,134,138 65) to the City and County funded and bonded debt, besides the floating debt. They admit, officially, that in the last four months they have added nearly eleven millions ($10,854,959 81) to the City and County funded and bonded debt, and this does not include the floating debt. The net City and County funded and bonded debt, April 30, 1871, was $84,541,186 56.

No person who has not been asleep during the last ten or fifteen years, can have been insensible to the fact that the money of the people of the City of New-York has been needlessly and recklessly squandered; and no one who has the least sagacity can doubt that it has gone, in some way, to enrich a set of men who have preyed, like harpies, upon the body politic. We do not intend to bring against our City officials, or even against the agents whom they have employed, the charge that they are dishonest in the sense that highway robbers and forgers and defaulters are dishonest. They are said to be men of "honor and integrity!" They may be, according to the acceptation of of those terms in some circles. We do not believe that any of the heads of Departments would go into a bank and put into their own pockets the funds of the bank or the bonds of depositors. But the impossibility of getting at the facts and figures in regard to public expenditures, show that there is something to be covered up; that there is something that the public have a right to know, but which their servants will not let them know. The policy of the Methodist Book Concern—to shut off investigation—has been pursued, and is still pursued, by those who have the accounts of the City in their keeping.

It is well understood that the municipal affairs of the City of New-York are under the control of what is known as "The Ring," which includes men of both political parties, who make common cause in the management especially of its financial affairs. Nothing can go through the Common Council that does not go through the Ring, and nothing that has money in it can go through either, without a great waste of money. Sometimes facts speak louder than figures. A few years since, according to universal report, the most of those men who now have the control of our City affairs were poor men, literally poor. This was nothing to their discredit, as some of them, at least, were hard-working men, with families to support. They are now millionaires; they count their possessions not by thousands but by millions. They are rolling up their wealth year by year. They occupy or are building splendid mansions. They are investing largely in real estate.

They do not steal this money; not a cent of it. According to the testimony of our religious contemporary they are "honorable and honest men." But in some way they have made this money out of their official positions, and their friends have made large fortunes likewise. And how has it been done? It is notorious that if any work is to be done for the public it is liable to cost the City several hundred per cent. more than it would cost any private citizen to have it done on his own account. If any so-called "improvement" is to be made (and public works of the most doubtful propriety are undertaken even in opposition to the remonstrances of those most interested,) some parties are taxed enormously, and the works themselves cost vastly more than they ought; not unfrequently many times as much as they ought. Pavements on the most extensive scale are laid where there are no inhabitants; pavements are torn up and relaid, and then torn up again. The contractors acknowledge that it costs them only a fraction of the actual expense to the City to do the work; the remainder, the larger part, according to universal report, goes to officials or influentials through whom the jobs are obtained. The millions that have been added to the City debt within the last few years, show on what a scale the public funds have been disbursed, although it is impossible to show any thing actually accomplished that is commensurate with the vast expenditures.

We have in sight of our office a building in course of erection called the new Court-house, which, before it shall be completed, may be called the old Court-house. It was commenced about ten years ago. Why was it not finished eight years ago? Many millions have been spent upon it. Why has it already cost the City four times as much as it would cost any citizen of means to build it. Does any one doubt that this job has been nursed along for ten years merely for the sake of enabling superintendents and contractors and their patrons and employes to make money out of the City? A trivial matter recently came to our knowledge. It is only a straw, but straws have a significance when the wind blows. A map was required in one of the departments of the City Government. The actual cost of the map was less than $200, but it cost the City $3,500. Somebody must be responsible for such things.

The improvement which has taken place in our City parks is made use of to throw dust into the eyes of the simple-minded; but these parks have been rich placers for some parties. We have one of them under our own eye, which has been undergoing improvement as long as we can remember. The latest improvement was begun about a year ago, and it is not yet completed. For weeks before the last Fall election, a large force of half-idle men, we should judge some hundreds in number, were employed upon it, and a large number during the whole year. In looking out upon it we have often been reminded of the gold-diggings in California, which are dug over year after year, yielding gold every time. Other parks in the City are still going through the same endless digging, for which some persons are well paid.

We are only recording the sentiment of men of all parties, the sentiment expressed over and over again by the City Press without respect to party, when we record our conviction that the affairs of the City of New-York are administered not for the good of the City or of its citizens primarily, but for the benefit of the office-holders and their friends. The offices are sought and held for the sake of their emoluments, and these emoluments, through patronage and influence, are made enormous. This vice, this crime against society, we know is not confined to our municipal affairs; it runs into our Legislatures and our National Congress, and into the various departments of the public service; but according to the almost universal belief of our own community, it has run riot in this Metropolis. It is one of the saddest signs of the times that true patriotism, devotion to the public good, is so far dying out, and that intense selfishness is taking its place, and the meanest of all forms of selfishness—the desire to make money at the expense of the public good; that men seek and are allowed to hold office for the sake of enriching themselves and their friends.

In this respect we believe that the former times were better than these, and we regard it as one of the saddest evidences of degeneracy that an elaborate article designed thoroughly to whitewash the men and the principles by which the financial affairs of this City are managed, could find a place in such a religious journal as the New-York *Evangelist*. We wish it to be distinctly understood that as far as we have any knowledge of those who believe in downright honesty and upright integrity it does not represent their views. They do not wish to be considered as in any wise approving or excusing the corruption which has attained such a controlling influence in the financial affairs of our City.

Another Presbyterian on Dr. Field.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with pleasure that I read your editorial in today's issue on the recent departure of the New-York *Evangelist* to the Ring side. Accustomed as I have been to reading the *Evangelist*, and admiring its articles, I can assure you I was greatly pained on finding that it too had been corrupted. Thanking you for the untiring manner in which you have shown up the present corrupt managers of New-York City.

I am, truly yours.
A READER OF THE TIMES
Since its start, and of the *Evangelist* twenty-two years.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, July 10, 1871.

YALE COLLEGE.

Its Present Condition—Its Benefactors—The Art School—The Next President—Presentation Day—The Regatta Ball—Prizemen—Sophomore Declamations—Yale Items.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Hardly have the sounds of music with which the students entertained their lady visitors, last night, passed away before the stir and bustle of another day's work begins again. Something is going on all the time, and matins and vespers are perforce brought so close together that it is almost an unnecessary trouble to go to bed at all. Never has New-Haven seemed so full of strangers, and the hotel proprietors are at their wits' ends to accommodate the crowds brought here by every train. Gov. JEWELL and family arrived yesterday, and occupy rooms at the New-Haven House. Every year a carefully-prepared statement of the condition of the College is distributed among the Alumni at their annual meeting. I have been courteously furnished with an advance copy of this document and will give you an abstract of its contents. It deals with each department separately. The report on the Academical Department shows two new and handsome dormitories completed; (FARNAM & DURFEE,) a donation of $1,000 from Mr. M. W. LYON, the income of which is to be used in aiding indigent students; $500 from CHARLES A. BRISTED for the purchase of Greek and Latin works. The report on the Scientific School shows that the effort to secure an enlarged endowment has been so far successful that about $125,000 has been secured. Capt. TROWBRIDGE has entered on his duties as Professor of Dynamical Engineering; the number of students last year was 123. The report on the Theological Department shows fifty-five students. A new Theological building has been erected and paid for except $20,000. By the liberality of Mr. F. MARQUAND, Southport, Conn., a new chapel has been built for the school at a cost of $21,550; further donations to the amount of $40,000 have been made to this department during the year. Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, D.D., President of Bowdoin College, was elected to the Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology, and will enter on his duties in September. Special lectures on various subjects are to be given by President Woolsey, Prof. Porter, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Prof. Bacon, M.D. H. W. SAGE, of Brooklyn, has given $10,000, the income of which is to support a lectureship on preaching. Rev. H. W. BEECHER is expected to be the lecturer. The number of students exceeds the capacity to accommodate them, and funds are wanted to build another wing to the present building. The report of the Medical Department shows but little gain except the expectation that the Legislature will pass a law to facilitate practical anatomy. The Law Department has received seventy-two volumes of judicial reports, has had thirty-two students, and wants an endowment badly. The Treasurer's report is interesting. It amounts to the following statement:

ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.	
Endowed professorships	$132,376 72
Prize and scholarship funds	96,932 44
Library fund	31,942 33
Miscellaneous	10,800 00
Accumulating funds	29,968 49
General fund	290,988 65
THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.	
Endowed professorships	$82,125 49
Scholarship funds	36,900 00
Library fund	1,295 00
General fund	127,596 70
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	
General fund	$21,332 57
PHILOSOPHICAL DEPARTMENT.	
Sheffield Scientific School	$263,775 00
Endowed professorships	74,000 00
FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.	
Income	$107,257 71
Expenditures	115,112 03
Deficit	7,854 32

The library has been increased during the past year by the addition of 8,700 volumes and 3,500 pamphlets. The Peabody Museum of Natural History has received large and valuable contributions. In the Art School a third professorship has been endowed, and a fourth is expected. The attendance during the past year amounted to seventy students. Mr. FARNAM, Mr. KERNOCHAN, President WOOLSEY, Prof. MORSE, Prof. SALISBURY, and others have given valuable paintings, &c., to the school.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

The Summer exhibition at the Street School of Arts is now open, and contains nearly three hundred valuable paintings, including the Jarves collection. Most of the paintings are loaned by their owners. The following are some of the artists represented: Messrs. S. R. Gifford, R. W. Weir, J. M. Hart, H. A. Loop, G. Inness, J. F. Kensett, D. Huntington, G. H. Hall, E. W. Perry, N. Jocelyn, F. H. DeHaas, J. Lafarge, F. LeClear, A. Bierstadt, R. W. Hubbard, W. F. Richards, A. B. Durand, J. W. Casilear, J. Trumbull, A. H. Wyant, G. Baker, and others. The gallery of sculpture is also well filled. The Jarves collection is hideous enought to satisfy the most enthusiastic art student.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

I may be pardoned for again alluding to this somewhat hackneyed theme, for to-morrow morning, or as some say this evening, will probably decide the question. I have no doubt, nor has anyone else, but that President WOOLSEY's mantle will be permitted to descend upon the shoulders of Prof. NOAH PORTER. The ten Congregational ministers who constitute a majority of the corporation, will vote for Prof. PORTER *en masse*, and the lay delegation, though it may express its preference for some other, will undoubtedly yield gracefully. The time may come when Yale College can choose its chief officer without regard to his religious creed, and then take the man who fits the place; but, although the College has practically outgrown its early garments, it is still fettered by the rules and regulations of its infancy. So a Congregational nurse is deemed essential to the welfare of this large-sized infant.

Prof. NOAH PORTER, D. D., was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1811, and is therefore sixty years old. He graduated at Yale in 1831, and in 1846 became Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. He has been a voluminous writer on different subjects, but the work on which his fame will chiefly rest is his *Human Intellect*, with an introduction on "Psychology of the Soul," an exhaustive work of over 700 pages, which has been highly praised by competent critics, including Dr. McCOSH, of Princeton.

PRESENTATION DAY.

Today was devoted to the parting exercises of the Graduating Class. At 11 A. M. they met in the College Chapel and listened to a poem by J. A. BURR, of Brooklyn, on "Sybilline Leaves," and to an oration by O. J. BLISS, of Chicago, on "The Educated Man in American Society." They then sang the parting ode, written by J. A. HIMES. The following prizes were then announced by the President:

Class of 1871—Senior Berkely Scholarship, Lanman; Clark Scholarship, Lanman.

Class of 1872—Junior Clark Prize Classical Essay: First prize, C. Ropes; second prize, J. Kendrick.

Prizes in English composition, Sophomore Class. First prizes—C. Alexander, W. Beebe, A. Denslow, J. F. Houghton, H. Farbell. Second prizes—A. H. Allen, Bent, Daniels, Palmer, Prentiss. Third prizes—Cowles, Greene, Lewis, Lyman, Thomas.

At 2 in the afternoon the circle was formed to smoke the pipe of peace and listen to the Class Histories, as read by their historians, Messrs. HENRY BALDWIN, H. R. ELLIOT and N. H. WHITTLESEY. Headed by the band, the class then marched through the colleges, cheering the dingy old structures with real feeling, and then planting the ivy by the side of the library. In the evening the Regatta Ball took place at Music Hall. This affair was intended to take the place of the wooden spoon promenade, and was for the benefit of the navy. LANDER's excellent band supplied the music, and had the evening been but a trifle cooler the dancing would certainly have been pleasanter. The affair was a success, and fair forms and bright faces were whirled in the dance or smiled on their cavaliers until early the next day. The belle of the evening was—well, I shall get into trouble if I mention her name.

YALE ITEMS.

Among recent arrivals in town I notice Senator BUCKINGHAM, Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, A. HUSTED, &c. There will be no Phi Beta Kappa oration this year, owing to Prof. DWIGHT not having any oration. The following gentlemen have been elected tutors, all of the Class of 1869: Messrs. E. HEATON, H. A. BEERS, N. S. COY and F. HOOKER. As I close this letter I am informed that the Corporation have elected Prof. NOAH PORTER President, by a vote of 14 to 5 for Prof. GILMAN. Thus this vexed question is at rest. A petition requesting that Yale be put under a university form of government, and signed by all the Faculties, has been presented to the Corporation. A valuable donation by O. F. WINCHESTER is rumored. To-morrow is Alumni Day. H. W. R.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Prize-Speaking—"Student Life"—Ball and Boating—Class Day.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

There was very little commotion here yesterday. Everybody said there were a great many people in town, but nobody seemed crowded or in the way. The weather was fine, a little hot, perhaps, but quite endurable. The restaurant improvised in the armory of the village military company has plates for 180 persons. Only a few have as yet patronized it. Nothing was on the tapis yesterday morning. At 3 P. M. a goodly audience gathered in College Hall to hear the speaking for the Hyde Prize by six members of '71. The prize, which is $100, is given by HENRY D. HYDE, of Boston, to the Senior who shall write the best oration and speak it the best of any in his class. All the class are allowed to write, and the six orations that are judged to be the best written are delivered in public.

The speakers have been drilled for some time by Prof. J. W. CHURCHILL, of Andover Seminary. They appeared to good advantage. Capt. DAVID HILL, late of the army, was the most popular speaker. Next to him was W. C. BROWNELL. "THACKERAY," said he, "was constantly doing things that he laughed at in his books. His extravagant praise of DICKENS was partly to conceal any jealousy he might feel for so successful a rival."

Much enterprise has been shown in the issuing today by HEATH & WILLIAMS, a student firm, whose members belong to '73, of a handsome octavo volume of over 260 pages, entitled *Student Life at Amherst College*. It contains a great deal of interesting matter, both grave and gay. There have been many papers and magazines succeeding or opposing one another, and some who are now noted have written for them. The remainder of *Student Life* is taken up with accounts of student customs and amusements, lists of names and statistics. I notice, as a marked feature in the literary anniversaries this year, that there are more athletic sports indulged in by the students, for the delectation of the public, than of yore. Formerly spectators were only treated to one long siege of addresses, orations and poems. Now there are gymnastic exhibitions, ball matches, boat races, and more concerts than ever before. The change is a very pleasant one, and it gives the annual festival more of a social character. The first part of today is given up to gymnastics and base-ball. The Juniors give a private exhibition, to which only their friends are invited, in the Gymnasium, at 9 A. M., and the College nine plays the Mutuals of Springfield, on Hamhshire Park, at 10½ o'clock. Ball and boating are both exciting much interest here, but neither seems to flourish at the expense of the other. There has been a ball club since 1859, and many victories have been won over sister colleges. Boating, as at most of our country colleges, is a new thing. A "Naval Association" was organized last year, and several public entertainments given for its benefit. Several races occurred during the season between the various college classes and the university crew of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The annual regatta this year is on Thursday, at 4 P. M. There will be two races, one between '72 and '73, and one in which '74 will join. The course is on the Connecticut, opposite Hatfield, three or four miles from the college.

Workmen were busy yesterday putting up the mammoth tent for the exercises to-morrow. It is to be placed near the grove in front of East College. Class-day exercises began this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, in College Hall. JOHN W. SIMPSON, East Craftsbury, N. Y., delivers an oration on "The Scholar's Place in the Work of the Century." SAMUEL P. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio, gives a poem relating to "Sermons in Stones." Then comes the singing of the class ode.

Following this is the grand oration by MAURICE D. CLARKE, of East Cambridge, Mass. These are all the public exercises. At the Class supper, however, which will be at Hayne's Hotel, Springfield, on Friday night, a prophesy will be given by S. MERRILL CLARKE, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and JOSIAH R. SMITH will be toast-master. Capt. DAVID HEILL is Marshal of the day. The Sophomores will sing a parting song to '73, written by JAMES HAYWARD, of Hannibal, Mo. The Mendelssohn Quintet Club furnish the music. They give a concert in the evening, assisted by ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.

Every alumnus of Amherst wears a badge with the figures of his class upon it, and the words, "Amherst College Jubilee, 1821-1871."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER arrived last night, and made a little speech from the balcony of the Amherst House, at 10½ P. M.

H. W.

Revenue Reform.

The following circular has been extensively circulated by the National Revenue Reform Association, having its offices in Ninth National Bank Building, Nos 407 and 409 Broadway:

Believing that the time has arrived for the merchants and citizens of the United States to take an active interest in developing a national revenue reform already brought prominently before the country during the last session of the Forty-first Congress, and the first session of the Forty-second, we beg to inform you that we have organized the "National Revenue Reform Association," with the view of following up energetically, until the next Congressional session in December next, the aims and purposes of the Association, viz.: To reform our tariff on a basis for a sufficient revenue to meet the economical administration of the Government and the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, as well as to simplify the system of Custom-house laws and Treasury regulations concerning our imports, already partially instituted by a United States Senator from the State of New-York. In a word, so to modify the laws and customs, both in excise and imposts, that governmental expenditures will be largely reduced, and the prosperity of the country, in consequence, reinvigorated and rendered stable.

We believe that, by well-directed efforts through the Press, documents, lectures, public meetings, &c., we shall be able, practically, to educate the country to the necessary revenue reform, now the subject of political study throughout the nation, and by the selection of an Executive Committee, composed of members from every leading trade, both in the domestic and import business, we shall be able to agree upon a tariff, and lay before Congress, when it again assembles, a well-digested and practical system of revenue reform, and thus intelligently direct the movement which a few of our leading merchants happily initiated last Winter at Washington.

We invite you to become a member of our Association on terms that we have proposed to ourselves, irrespective of any party bias, having in view the successful prosecution of our business and the merited reward for labor, while the best interests of the country are subserved.

We trust that you will not only identify yourself with this important movement, which we propose to make a national one, until our wishes are complied with, but will enlist the aid of your friends to become members of our Association.

The West are cordially uniting with us, the East and South likewise; and we therefore hope, that our merchants, manufacturers, and others, both in the domestic and import trade, will co-operate, and use their personal influence in the furtherance of our cause.

Purposes and objects of the Association furnished in detail by the Secretary on application at their rooms.

JOHN C. HOPPER, Secretary.

By order of the Executive Committee:
HENRY F. SPAULDING, (Spaulding, Hunt & Co.,) Nos. 78 and 80 Worth-street.
SETH B. HUNT, Esq., (Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.,) Nos. 10 Reade and 112 Duane streets.
SETH B. HUNT, Treasurer.

New-Jersey State Dental Association.—The Dental Association continued its meeting, at the Newark Music Conservatory, yesterday. The following delegates were elected to the National Association, which meets at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, in August: Drs. Reading, DeLange, Cosand, Fowler, Hayhurst, Jincke and Stockton. Dr. F. J. COLBURN was selected to deliver the next annual oration, and Long Branch was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. Dr. MORRISON, of St. Louis, Mo., exhibited a little treadle machine for operating upon teeth in the mouth, which, it is claimed, does its work with greater speed and more precision than any other instrument now used by hand. An operative clinic was held by Dr. DELANGE, during which the teeth of a gentleman were filled before the audience. During the afternoon a discussion was held bearing on the diseases of the teeth, gums and sympathetic organs, and the means of their alleviation.

THE ERIE WAR.

Another Crushing Blow to the Erie Ring—Important Decision of Judge Blatchford—Gould Compelled to Deliver Up the 30,000 Shares of the Abstracted Stock—Further Action of Fisk and Gould—An Appeal Probable.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in the case of the Erie Railway Company et al. *vs.* ROBERT A. HEATH and ROBERT R. RAPHAEL, impleaded, &c., the motion of the defendants to compel JAY GOULD to surrender up 30,000 shares of Erie stock, which it is alleged was abstracted from the receivership of the Court, and also to prevent the registration at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the new issue of stock, on the basis of these canceled certificates, was finally decided by Judge BLATCHFORD. The decision, which is appended, directs the restoration of the 30,000 stock shares to HEATH and RAPHAEL; but in regard to the motion to prevent the registration of the spurious issue, no opinion is pronounced as to its validity or invalidity, as the question, in the mind of the Court, was a collateral one. The decision is considered a crushing blow to the Erie Railway Company, and an appeal is spoken of.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION.

Without discussing at length the various questions debated in the hearing on the petition of HEATH and RAPHAEL for relief against JAY GOULD, I deem it sufficient to state briefly the conclusions at which I have arrived: First—The shares of stock which are the subject of controversy in this suit are in the possession of this Court by the hands of the receiver, Mr. COLEMAN, and they have been in such possession, and Mr. COLEMAN, as receiver, has been the officer of this Court ever since the removal of the suit as regards HEATH and RAPHAEL into this Court. Second—This Court has power to compel, by summary process, the restoration by Mr. GOULD of any property which he has abstracted from the custody of this Court, whether he be or be not a party to the suit concerning such property. Third—As respects such shares of stock the certificates representing them, which were issued to the receiver, had, when such receiver became an officer of this Court, the privilege appurtenant to them, of being certified by the registering agent of the Erie Railroad Company, as representing shares duly registered with such agent. Such privilege was a part of the property in the shares, and was a valuable privilege. Mr. GOULD has, by his acts, in respect to 30,000 of such shares not only destroyed such privilege and deprived such 30,000 shares, while they were in the custody of this Court, of such privilege, but has converted such privilege to his own use by procuring it to be conferred in 30,000 other shares of the stock of the Company, while such latter shares were his property. Fourth—Having thus abstracted property from the custody of this Court, Mr. GOULD must restore it by making or causing to be made provision that the 30,000 shares represented by the certificates issued to the receiver, which have been thus deprived of the privilege referred to, shall have such privilege restored to them; and in default thereof he must make good the pecuniary value of such spoliation. Fifth—Such provision is proposed to be made by placing on the registry list of the registering agent of the Company 30,000 shares which have been created by the Company, and certificates for which have been issued by the Company, but which have never hitherto been upon such registry list; and thereby providing an adequate privilege of registry for all the shares represented by the certificates issued to the receiver. I see no objection to this course. If the Company recognizes this 30,000 shares as valid stock, as is shown to be the fact, and the registering agent of the Company will, on the proper steps being taken to that end, certify all the shares held by the receiver as being duly registered shares, this Court cannot, in this suit, adjudicate on the question of the alleged invalidity of such shares as having been issued *ultra vires*, or in an irregular manner not capable of ratification, and not ratified by the Company. Such question is wholly collateral to this suit. The issues in this suit raise no such question; and it can be determined only in a plenary suit, with proper parties and with pleadings framed to present it. I do not intend to suggest that the stock is valid, or that it is invalid, but only that for the purposes of this suit and of this question of registration it must be regarded by this Court as *prima facie* valid stock. Sixth—This Court is equally without power in this suit to enjoin the Company from placing on the registry-list the 30,000 shares which it is proposed to place there. The pleadings in this suit allow no such relief, and the Company is a plaintiff in it. Seventh—The motion of the plaintiffs to open the default taken on the 11th of March last is denied. Such a course is not necessary in order to allow the real owner of any stock represented by HEATH and RAPHAEL to claim it at the hands of this Court while it is in the custody of this Court. When such stock shall have been placed in proper condition for its restoration to HEATH and RAPHAEL, if then any person claiming any of the stock, through evidence of title issued by HEATH and RAPHAEL, shall apply to this Court to have his rights in the premises awarded to him, out of the *res* in Court, the application will be considered and disposed of.

E. W. Stoughton and W. A. Beach for the plaintiff and Jay Gould; W. M. Evarts and C. F. Southmayd for Heath and Raphael.

Base Ball.

The return match between the Atlantic and Haymaker Clubs, which was played yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, proved to be quite an interesting one, the Haymakers winning by a score of 15 to 4. Today the Troy nine play the Mutuals on the Union Grounds, and a very interesting contest is expected, as should the Mutuals lose this game, it gives the match to the Haymakers.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.

No Circuit Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No set down causes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Cardozo, J.

John O'Connor *vs.* Charles H. Jones; order settled.

Donnelly *vs.* Donnelly; memoranda for counsel.

In re petition of Brosi et al. to vacate a payment; prayer of petition denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge McCunn.

Isidore Marks *vs.* Samuel Hammerstein; order for payment granted.

Hughes *vs.* Jutte; motion to confirm report granted.

By Judge Monell.

George Spangenmacher *vs.* F. Bernet; Mary C. Porter *vs.* Eleazer Parmley; Wm. H. Hodgman *vs.* The Smith & Rand Powder Company; John Kennard *vs.* The American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company; John Kennard et al. *vs.* The American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company; orders granted.

Catharine N. Rockwell *vs.* Winthrop S. Gilmore et al. and two other suits against the same defendants; see decision with clerk.

W. H. Bailey *vs.* John O'Mahoney et al.; see decision with clerk.

Chas. W. Feltner *vs.* George R. Hahn; order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Stiner *vs.* Stiner; motion to have complaint made more definite and certain, denied, with leave to the plaintiff to amend the summons within five days upon payment of $10 costs.

The National Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* Usher, Jr.; motion denied. See opinion.

Ernest Kies *vs.* Clara Kies; decree of divorce.

Corey *vs.* Schmett; reference ordered.

In re Edward P. Fellows; reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Mr. Justice Cardozo.

THE PENALTY OF BENEVOLENCE.

In re Frances Costello.—This was a writ of habeas corpus addressed to Mrs. Lavinia D. Shears, Secretary of the Bible House, requiring her to produce the body of Frances Costello. The writ was obtained by Messrs. Howe and Hummel on the petition of one Adam Purdy. The lady makes return that she knows no Frances Costello, but that some days ago she was applied to by a Frances Moore, who represented herself as an orphan, and that she obtained a place for her with a family in Connecticut, as had been done for other children, and that she now has no control or power over her. According to the statement of the lady's counsel, a very curious sort of practice was resorted to in this case. The person who served the habeas corpus, without any warrant so far as they could discover, arrested the lady and took her before Inspector DILKS, to whom she was compelled to exhibit her correspondence in relation to the girl, and give a long explanation before she could procure her release. The petitioner made no appearance on the return day, and the writ was therefore discharged, but her counsel states that the matter will not be allowed to rest here. A. H. Dailey for respondent.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	112⅞	29 Penn. Coal....b. c.	223
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....s3.	112⅞	100 Cons. Coal of Md..	39
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114⅞	1000 do....bet. call.	39½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	113⅛	100 Quicksilver Pf....	20¾
500 do. small.....	113⅛	100 Mariposa Pf.......	6½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	112⅜	10,000 Mariposa Trus. 10s, Ctfs...b. c.	24¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. s3.....	112⅛	100 Pacific Mail......	43⅝
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.	71⅛	50 N. Y. C. & Hud...	96½
20,000 N. C. 6s, old bds.	46	3300 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs..bet. call.	90⅞
40,000 Va. St. 6s, n...s5.	72⅛	100 Mich. Central......	120½
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July....	58⅛	5 do.......	120
29,000 do.......	59	200 L. S. & M. So....c.	108⅝
9,000 Mo. St. 6s.......	97⅛	100 do.....bet. call.	108⅜
4,000 Brkln. 6s, W. L.	93	300 do.......	108⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83...	92	200 do.......	108⅝
5,000 Mich. So. 2d.....	97	125 Panama.......	50
3,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	101⅛	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	72¾
5,000 Un. Pacific 1st.	88⅛	200 do.......	72¾
5,000 do........	88	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	90⅝
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bds.......	103⅛	300 Chi. & Rock I......	106⅝
2,000 Gt. Western 2d.	86	200 do.......b3.	107
3,000 C.& R.I. & P. 7s.	100⅛	700 do.......	107
2,000 N. J. Cen., n. b.	104	600 do....bet. call.	107
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92	10 Chicago & Alton..	120¼
24,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st.	87⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.......	44⅜
20 Fourth Nat. B'nk.	111⅛	50 Morris & Essex....	93
100 West. U. Tel...b.c.	58⅛	40 Albany & Susq....	93
		26 Dubuque & S. C....	90⅛
		200 M. & St.P.Pf...b. c.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	113⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts.......	118
85,000 do.......	113⅛	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	72⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C...	115	150 C., C. & Ind....	90⅜
150,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	112⅝	50 do....bet. call.	90⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	112⅜	100 Mil. & St. P......	59⅝
20,000 Tenn. St. 6, old.	71⅛	200 Bos., H. & E......	2⅛
3,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d.	95	100 Chi. & Alt.......	120⅛
15,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st.	87⅛	50 do....bet. call.	120⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md...	40⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G..	100
200 West. U. Tel......	58⅛	17 Mor. & Essex.b. c.	93⅛
100 Md. Coal Co.......	29⅛	48 do........	92⅛
10,000 N. Y. C. & H.C.	91	100 Col., C. & Ind. C..	19
250 Erie R............	28⅛	600 South S. R....b. c.	73⅛
5 Ill. Cen............	137		

WEDNESDAY, July 12—P. M.

We compile from the last monthly report from the Bureau of Statistics, No. 10 of the series of 1871, the following summary of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the first ten months of the late Fiscal Year:

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—JULY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1871.

Imported in foreign goods, in gross		$417,430,464
Re-exported out of bond, &c		11,553,575
Total, as for United States markets		$405,876,689
Goods in bond June 30	$56,930,841	
Goods in bond April 30	55,884,488—	1,046,393
Foreign goods taken for consumption		$406,923,082
Exported American produce, gold value		359,288,245
Balance ten months		$47,635,837
Exported in domestic bullion, &c	$64,541,374	
Exported in foreign bullion, &c	12,572,606	
Together	$77,113,910	
Less foreign, imported	17,353,213	
Net outgo of specie		59,760,697
Apparent balance in favor of U. States		12,124,860

COMPARISON WITH SAME MONTHS OF 1870.

Ten months.	April 30, '71.	April 30, '70.
Goods for consumption	$406,923,082	$349,467,688
Produce exported	359,288,245	316,000,193
Balance, exclusive of specie	$47,635,837	$33,467,495
Net specie outgo	59,760,697	19,719,669
Apparent balance	$12,124,860*	$13,747,826

* Favor of United States.

The Wall-street markets were not active today. The mob violence up-town was pretty freely discussed, and considerable interest expressed as to how many of the rioters would be effectually disposed of, in the event of serious conflicts between the mob and the military. The sensational "extras," and special "telegrams" circulating between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. were received with large allowance.

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. firmer than yesterday, say at 112¼@112⅛@112¼ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were steady at 110¼@110½ ⅌ cent. for 60 days and 110½@110⅞ ⅌ cent. short sight, without much business being done for Thursday's steamer. The Public Funds closed firm, although somewhat weak in the forenoon. The offers to the Sinking Fund at noon amounted to $3,117,000, of which $990,000 were accepted from Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. at 112.27 and accrued Gold Interest, and $10,000 from Messrs. E. SWEET & Co. at 112.20 ⅌ cent.

In the Railway speculation there was a moderate business done, and prices, on the whole, were a fraction better than on Tuesday night. The upward movement in Ohios appeared to have the strongest support, and the Lake Shore people take their stock with freedom. There was also some inclination to buy Rock Island at the recent heavy decline. Most of the other Western Roads, and New-York Central Stock and Scrip were steady. On the Miscellaneous list Consolidation Coal was bid up to 41@42 ⅌ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114½	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅜	112¼
American Gold	112⅜	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96½	96½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	90⅞	91⅛
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111¼
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	107⅛
North-west Common	72	72⅜
North-west Preferred	90½	90⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	60	59⅛
Lake Shore	107⅞	108⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	57⅞	58⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	28	28⅛
Union Pacific	29⅜	30
Central Pacific Bonds	99⅛	99⅝
Union Pacific Bonds	88	88⅛
Consolidation Coal	38⅛	42⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,050,768 93
Gold payments	485,763 93
Gold balance	56,527,334 56
Currency receipts	509,285 57
Currency payments	538,378 23
Currency balance	4,916,108 27
Customs	420,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '67	112⅝
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., '68	112⅝
5-20 coup., '62	114⅝	10-40 reg	111⅝
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coup	112
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	Currency 6s	114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	71¼	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71¼	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	110½
Va. 6s, old	66½	Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
Ga. 6s	84	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90½	Ill. War Loan	100
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	84	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	46	Ind. 5s	100
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68	32	Mich. 6s, '73	99
N. C. new bonds	22	Mich. 6s, '78	99
N. C. Special Tax	20¼	Mich. 6s, '83	99
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	58½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107½
Mo. 6s	97½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107½
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo.Iss.	95	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'72	106½
La. 6s, Levee bonds	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'73	106½
La. 8s, Levee b'ds. '75	87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'74	106½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'75	106½
Cal. 7s	111½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'77	106½
Conn. 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.,'78	106½
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.,'74	101
Ark.7s.L.R.P.B.&N.O	48	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.,'75	101
Ohio 6s, '75	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.,'76	101
Ohio 6s, '81	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89	Gt. West. 1st '88	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85½
Erie 1st, Extended	101	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	85½
Erie 1st, Indorsed	92½	Gal. & Chic. Ext	102½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d	98½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	93	Chic., R. I. & Pac	100½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	89	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	89	Morris & Essex 2d	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	100
Long Dock Bonds	93	N. J. Cen., New Bds	100
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st	101
Harlem 1st, 7s	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	99½
Har. Con. & S. F., 6s	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds	95	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F	92
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds	94½	Cleve. & P. 2d	100
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds	94½	Cleve. & P. 3d	100
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	120½	Chic. & Alt. S. F	101½
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c., 1st	110½	Chic. & Alt. 1st	102½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c	97	Chic. & Alt. Inc	100
M.S.& N.I.S.F., 7 ⅌ c.	101½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98½	Ohio & Miss. Consol	91½
Cent. Pac. Bds	99⅝	Dub. & S. C. 1st	93
Un. Pac. 1st Bds	88	St. L. & I. M. 1st	98
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts., 7s	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	108½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 2d	92
Alton & T. H. 1st	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st	98
Chic. & N. W. S. F	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	95
Chic. & N.W. Con. Bds.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st	98
Chic. & N.W. Ex. Bds.	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st	104
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	87½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	88	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88½
Lack. & W. Bds	100	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	89½
Del., L. & W. 1st	99½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	77
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext	96	Bost., H. & E., guar	22
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	88½	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	86
Tol. & W. 2d	91		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Metropolitan	135
Manhattan	155	People's	145
Merchants'	117	East River	112½
Mechanics'	135	Nassau	108
America	145	Corn Exchange	131½
City	225	St. Nicholas	125
Phenix	107	Marine	165
Tradesmen's	155	Commonwealth	97
Gallatin National	121	Importers' & Traders'	175
Merchants' Exchange	89	Park	155
Commerce	117	Manf's & Merchants'	100
Ocean	92	Central National	105
Mercantile	122½	Second National	100
American Exchange	115¾	Fourth National	111¼
Pacific	200	Ninth National	113
Bank of the Republic	115	Gold Exchange	81
Bank of N. America	104	Bks' & Brokers' Ass	91
Irving	126		

The Home Insurance, of New-York, advertise their thirty-sixth Semi-annual Statement of the affairs of the Office to the 1st of July, to which the attention of insurers is invited. The assets amount in the aggregate to $4,660,125.

The North American Fire Insurance Company announce their Eighty-sixth Dividend as *Five ⅌ cent.* for the Half Year, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The East River Savings Bank has advertised a Half-Yearly Dividend to Depositors of *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned for the

First week in July	$116,296
Same week 1870	65,919
Increase	$50,377

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Loan, report sales of $305,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds, in the first seven business days of the current month. The bonds bear 7.30 gold interest, and are offered at par. The advertisement of the Loan is given elsewhere.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have thirty years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7.30s are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the North-west, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of United States Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their income interest nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7.30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., will be furnished on application to JAY COOKE & Co., New-York, Philadelphia or Washington, and by banks and bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

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☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest by ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

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JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ PHILA. & READING R. R. CO.
SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,

United Co.'s of N. J. (Camden & Amboy and New-Jersey Transportation Co.) Seven per cent. Bonds; Lehigh Valley Seven Per Cent. Bonds; Louisville and Nashville Seven Per Cent Mortgage Bonds. For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Ex.-Place.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

☞ HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
Offer their services for funding the bonds of the State of Virginia at one-quarter of one per cent. and express charges.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	30	Leather, rolls	450
Bees-wax, pks	5	Resin, bbls	106
Cotton, bales	884	Butter, pks	1,889
Copper, bbls	87	Cheese, pks	11,339
Dried Fruit, pks	56	Lard, pks	600
Eggs, bbls	483	Cut-meats, pks	130
Flour, bbls	5,700	Stearine, pks	70
Wheat, bushels	97,412	Tallow, pks	6
Corn, bushels	163,995	Beef, pks	30
Oats, bushels	6,800	Lard-oil, bbls	20
Rye, bushels	60	Rice, pks	157
Corn-meal, bbls	600	Starch, pks	4,700
Corn-meal, bags	325	Tea, pks	5
Grease, pks	50	Tow, bales	50
Hops, bales	135	Tobacco, hhds	673
Hides, No	460	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	774
Hides, bdls	224	Whisky, bbls	415
Moss, bales	50	Wool, bales	2,122
Leather, sides	4,481		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—188 pks. Furs, 5,296 boxes Cheese, 216 bales Cotton, 31 boxes Clocks, 26,574 bushels Wheat, 36 bbls. Oil, 100 tcs. Lard, 7 bales Tobacco, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 51 bales Hops, 75 tcs. Beef, 149 boxes Bacon, 423 pks. Preserves, 306 pks. Butter.

By the bark *Albert the Good*, for Penarth Roads and orders—17,389 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Aukathor*, for Ipswich—20,995 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Urano*, for Cork and orders—22,860 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Helios*, for Hamburg—5,161 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 271 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the bark *Unione*, for Gibraltar—232 hhds. Tobacco, 25 tcs. Beef, 352 boxes Cartridges, 75 boxes Tobacco, 500 cases Petroleum, 100 bbls. Flour, 33,540 Staves.

By the bark *Hurra*, for Gibraltar—1,063 bbls. Resin, 8,215 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Azelia*, for Malta—9,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Immanuel*, for Trieste—2,771 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

COTTON—Has been in light request for early delivery at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. off yesterday's prices, with sales reported of 1,052 bales, including 578 bales to spinners, 33 bales to speculators, and 441 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been on a moderate scale at a further reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported of 11,850 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 200 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 20c.; August, 100 bales at 20c., 700 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 1,100 bales at 20¼c.; September, 200 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 13-16c., 400 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c.; October, 300 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., November, 200 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c. And today, for July, 200 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19¾c. August, 1,300 bales at 20¼c., 600 bales at 20 3-16c., 500 bales at 20 1-16c., 700 bales at 20c.; September, 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 1,300 bales at 19⅝c., 250 bales at 19¾c.; October, 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; October and November, 100 bales each, at 18¾c., together; November, 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c.; December, 200 bales at 18¾c.; January, 200 bales at 18¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July 20c.; August, 20.38c.; September, 20.09c.; October, 19.25c.; November, 19.21c.; December, 19c.; January, 19¼c. The receipts at this port today were 884 bales, including 438 bales from Savannah, 253 bales from Charleston, 19 bales from Baltimore, and 174 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	17⅞	18	18⅜	18⅜
Low Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20¼	20¼
Middling	20⅝	21	21	21⅛
Good Middling	21⅝	22	22¼	22¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy, as a rule, with comparatively liberal offerings reported, chiefly of low and medium grades. There has been some export inquiry noted for shipping extras, mainly on the basis of $6, at which equal to 4,250 bbls. were placed. The trade in other grades has been wholly in a jobbing way, within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 80@$6 10, chiefly at $6; very good to fancy at $6 10@$6 60; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 65@$6 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$3 90@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 85@5 35
Superfine State and Western	4 75@5 25
Extra State	5 80@6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 80@6 00
Extra Genesee	6 65@8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 65@6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@9 75

Southern Flour has been in light request and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack request and quoted heavy at from $4 10@$5 65 for inferior to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been comparatively slow of sale since our last, though prices have favored buyers, particularly on Spring, which has been offered with most freedom. The export demand has been comparatively limited, and the inquiry from millers has been light. The bulk of the restricted business has been in Spring, on the basis of $1 45@$1 46½ for No. 1; $1 43@$1 44 for fair ordinary to very good dry samples No. 2, and $1 35@$1 40 for the poorer grades. There has been some increase in the offering of new crop Winter Wheat, mostly, however, in small lots, from cars, with sales reported of new White Illinois at $1 56; new Amber Western (2,400 bushels,) at $1 52½; new Amber Maryland (4,000 bushels,) at $1 47@$1 55, chiefly at $1 55 for prime and new Amber Tennessee at $1 55 ⅌ bushel. In other kinds of Wheat there has been no movement of importance, and values have been more or less irregular, the general market closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 45@$1 60; new White Illinois at $1 56; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 52, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50; New Amber do. at $1 52½; No. 1 Spring at $1 45@$1 46½, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 43@$1 44, afloat; Soft do., $1 35@$1 40; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 48@$1 58; New White Southern, nominally, at $1 65@$1 68; New Amber do. at $1 47@$1 55, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, but quoted cheaper, closing rather heavily. The bulk of the trade was in Mixed Western at 72c.@72½c., closing at 72c. for dry, ⅌ bushel. White and Yellow Corn has been slow of sale at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels at 67½c.@72½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 72c. for dry samples of Canal afloat; and 69c.@71½c. for steamer grades; 73½c.@75c., chiefly at 74c., for Yellow Western and Southern; 79c. for White Western; and (nominally) 85c. for White Southern. Rye has been very quiet and nominal as to prices, at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 12 for new State. Barley-malt has been inactive at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in slack demand at essentially unchanged rates, most of the dealings having been in mixed Western at 65c.@65½c., and White at 68c.@70c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 64½c.@70c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@65½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last, have been 26,574 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 17,387 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders, 20,995 bushels Corn for Ipswich, 22,860 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders, 100 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet since our last on the basis of $3@$3 12½ for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 100 bbls. Strained at $3, and 320 bbls. Pale at $6 37½@$7 12½; exports, 1,063 bbls. Tar has not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been offered very sparingly, and has been quoted up to 52c.@53c., closing at 53c., ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 150 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.@53c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market shows less firmness, with more liberal offerings, and a very slow trade noted....Crude, in bulk, continues in quite limited request at 14½c.@15c. for early delivery.... Shipping Crude has been inactive at 19c.@19½c. here, and 18¾c.@19c. at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were — bbls.... From the Creek the advices have been of a restricted movement, on the basis of $4 85@$4 95 for Lower, and $4 65@$4 75 for Upper Road deliveries, various options....Refined Oil has been in less request, and decidedly weak in price, with Standard White quoted here at 25½c.@26c., with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at the lower rate. At Philadelphia, business has been dull, with Standard White quoted at 25½c.@25¾c., with sales reported of 500 bbls. at the latter price; and 6,000 bbls. do., August to October delivery, at 26c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. The export clearances hence have been 5,161 bbls. for Hamburg, 8,215 cases for Gibraltar, 9,500 cases for Malta, and 2,771 bbls. for Trieste. And from Philadelphia, 264,380 gallons for Bremen, and 131,124 gallons for Stettin. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive at 28c.@29½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in slack demand at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more confident demand at stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 830 bbls., in lots, at $15 12½@$15 37½, chiefly at $15 25, for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50, chiefly at $13, for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted for new Western, on the basis of $15 37½, seller August, and $14 75, seller January to April; sales, 1,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in demand at from 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been in light request at 12½c.@13¾c. for Hams; 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured; 7c.@7¼c. for Dry-salted Bellies; 8c.@8¾c. for Clear do., ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 100 pks. Bacon has been slow of sale at 7¼c.@7¾c. for old Long Clear; 8c. for old Short Rib; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Clear; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 80 pks. Lard has been quoted rather less firm, on a somewhat freer offering of stock, and a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9½c.@10¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for Western Steam; 10⅛c.@10¼c. for new do., and 10c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller August, at 11c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in very moderate demand within our former range; sales have been reported of 120 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue in request at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter has been very moderately sought after at previous rates; State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c., ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,889 pks. Cheese has been inactive at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 8c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 11,339 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The entire Produce market for the past week has been dull, heavy and torpid, with but few transactions to relieve the monotony. Dairy products have not been an exception to the rule, and the week's result of the trade has proved nearly a blank. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 13,443 pks., the great bulk of which is Western stock, State Butter continuing in very light supply. The market for Western is completely demoralized by the over-supplies that have been rushed on the market, and the result is likely to be a yielding to the views of exporters, and a clearance that cannot at present be anticipated from other quarters. State firkins are in limited supply, and fine quality is firmly held by receivers at 32c., with occasional sales. State and Orange County and Pennsylvania fresh tubs and pails are in heavy supply for the moment, and fine qualities for local trade are selling at 30c. Fine Western Reserve and Michigan stock sells slowly at 20c.@21c., while the common to really good of the ranges of Western stock are awaiting buyers at prices ranging from 13c.@18c. The export for the week is about 500 firkins. We quote:

New Crop.

State, firkins, fine to extra, ⅌ lb	30@32
State, firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	28@30
State and River, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ⅌ lb	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, fine, ⅌ lb	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, good, ⅌ lb	22@25
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	18@21
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	18@21
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	16@18
Ordinary Western, ⅌ lb	13@15
Common, firkins, ⅌ lb	11@12
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb	10@11

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 45,213 boxes, and the export for the week ending on Saturday last was 41,944 boxes. The active demand for export during the past week at our quotations, stimulated in a great measure by higher rates for gold and sterling exchange, has been lost by a decline in gold, and the week's market closes heavily, with a strong downward tendency, that will be difficult to arrest until a lower range of prices is established. The demand for local and coastwise trade is extremely limited, and no relief can be expected from any important demand from those sources at present. We make no change in our quotations, which, however, are nominal in the momentary check to export demand and general absence of movement:

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb	11@12
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb	10@10½
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb	7@9
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb	7@8
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb	11@12
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb	7@10
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb	10@11½
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb	7@9

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand at steady rates, with sales reported since our last, of 1,312 hhds. at 9⅛c.@9¾c. for scant to strictly good Refining Cuba and Porto Rico, 10⅛c. for Grocery Porto Rico, 10⅛c. for Centrifugal, 11¼c. for Clarified, and 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for Demerara. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅛c. Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9⅜c. and Grocery from 10c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 11c.@13⅛c. as the extremes.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at 94⅛c.@95c., mainly at 94¼c. for iron-bound pks., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 415 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market was dull and weak in all lines, with limited offerings reported of most kinds of Produce. The inqury for Grain room was comparatively limited. The chartering business was devoid of animation, with a rather less confident temper in the bidding. For Liverpool the reported engagements included 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6¾d.; 31,000 bushels do., by steam, at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 210 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 100 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 2,300 boxes Cheese, in lots, at 35s. ⅌ ton; also a Norwegian bark of 280 tons register, with 1,850 bbls. Naphtha at 6s.; and a N. G. brig, of 250 tons register, with 1,750 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For London, 15,500 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7¼d. for Wheat, and 6¼d. for Corn, ⅌ bushel; 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake, by sail, at 2s.; 250 bbls. Oxide of Zinc at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; also a British ship, of 1,365 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bristol, 30,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@7d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, by steam, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 31,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ⅌ standard bushel. For the Continent, a British bark of 971 tons register, with option of Grain, or Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a ship of 700 tons register, reported with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Stettin, an American bark of 294 tons register, with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ⅌ bbl., an extreme price. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig of 240 tons register, with 3,800 cases Petroleum, at 26c., and 31c., gold, ⅌ case. For a Spanish port, a Spanish ship, of 900 tons register, reported loading with general cargo, at Philadelphia, on owner's account.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

No quotations in Beeves or Milch Cows. Veals, ¼c. ⅌ lb. worse than on Monday last; prices from 7c.@9c. ⅌ lb.; Grassers, 6c. ⅌ lb. Sheep and Lambs firm; Sheep ranging from 5¼c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs, from 8c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Hogs are decidedly better. Yesterday still-fed Hogs, heavy weights, sold at $5 18¾ ⅌ cwt.; today, Hogs sold from 5¼c.@5⅜c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. Market closed firm on Live Hogs.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 81 Sheep, weight 7,010 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 9,830 lbs., at 5¼c.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,355 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 11 Veals, weight 2,040 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Veals, weight 3,000 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Veals, grassers, weight 740 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 187 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,680 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. Weekly report of above firm, for week ending July 12, 1871, 1,631; average price ⅌ head, $4 58½; range of prices, 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 10, 1871: 2,772 head of horned Cattle, 412 Sheep, 65 Horses—arrived in 171 cars. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 12, 1871: 10,311 Hogs, 4,476 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, today, 573 Sheep, 110 Veals, 1 Cow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 245,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—80,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. Canal FREIGHTS firm—Corn 10¼c.; Wheat, 11¼c. to New-York. FLOUR steady—there is a city trade only. WHEAT dull: 5,000 bushels Sheboygan, $1 32; 1,500 bushels Green Bay, $1 32; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 33; 1,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 26. CORN dull—car lot, No. 2 Western, 62c.@62¼c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 do., 61¾c. OATS and BARLEY—The market bare. RYE neglected. SEEDS steady—no sales. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES—100 bbls. sold, at 93c. CATTLE market is very heavy under the excess of receipts, which stand 496 car-loads, against 370 to the same day last week. The supply is of medium quality. For want of a speculative trade, the greater part went East in first hands. Prices fell off a trifle, but sales were effected of 700 head, as follows: 52 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,063@1,220 lbs., at $5 40@$5 62½; 134 Ohio, ranging from 1,265@1,334 lbs., $5 37½@$5 50; 158 Indiana, ranging from 1,156 to 1,308 lbs., $5 25@$5 50; 207 Illinois, ranging from 926 to 1,292 lbs., $5 10@$5 80; 36 Missouri, average 1,227 lbs., $5 75; 107 Texas, average 1,090 lbs., $4. SHEEP quiet and unchanged; sales, 1,096 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 84 to 90 lbs., $4 12½@$4 62½; 208 Michigan, average 86 lbs., $4 25; 202 Indians, average 76 lbs., $4 25; 942 Canada Lambs, ranging from 58 to 64 lbs., $7@$7 25. HOGS active; sales, 848 head, at $4 75.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—COTTON quiet at 20c. FLOUR—Medium and choice brands in fair local demand; other grades neglected; Extra Winter, $4 60@$5; Double Extra Winter, $5 25@$5 50; Treble Extra, $5 60@$5 90. WHEAT dull and unchanged; inspected No. 3 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 12½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20. CORN—White active and firm; other grades dull; bulk Mixed, on track, 50c.@51c.; White, 56c.@57c.; No. 2 Mixed, on elevator, 52c.; Mixed, sacked, 59c.@60c.; White, 66c.@69c. OATS dull; Rejected, on elevator, 50c.; New and Old Mixed and Sacked, 58c.@60c. BARLEY—No sales. RYE firmer at 65c.@67c. TOBACCO—Low grades better; Factory and Planter's Lugs, $5 50@$7; common to good Dark Leaf $8 50@$11. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet at $15 50@$15 75. BACON quiet; order lots Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear-rib Sides, 9c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c. for choice. Live HOGS and CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, and 4,800 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 12.—FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a good demand; sales, 2,800 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 38; 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 400 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 47; 550 bushels White Michigan at $1 50, and 500 bushels choice White Canada at $1 70. CORN dull; sales, 4,000 bushels Low Mixed at 66c., and 600 bushels do. at 67c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—7,500 bushels Wheat, 454,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—2,300 bbls. Flour, 6,300 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,110,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 12.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 21, cash; closed, $1 19¾, seller July; in the afternoon heavy, $1 19¾@$1 19½. CORN steady and fairly active; No. 2 Mixed closed, 52¾c.; in the afternoon dull at 52¼c.@52½c. OATS quiet; No. 2, 45¼c. RYE quiet; declined 1c.; No. 2, 66c.@67c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring, 75c. HIGHWINES steady, 91c. PROVISIONS quiet and weaker; Mess Pork closed at $14⅝@$14⅞, cash. LARD, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Live HOGS active, $3 95@$4 80. CATTLE quiet, $2 70@$6 35. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley and 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye and 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 52 bales; gross, 103 bales; exports, coastwise, 38 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 1,059 bales. FLOUR dull and irregular for old, steady for new cargo; sales 3,000 bbls. shipping Extra for the Rio trade at $7 50. WHEAT scarce and firm; Amber, $1 57@$1 68; good to prime Red, $1 45@$1 55; Common to Fair at $1 25@$1 40; Ohio and Indiana New at $1 35@$1 50. CORN quiet and weak; White Southern, 75c.@78c.; Yellow do., 74c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 71c.@73c. OATS dull; New Southern, 53c.@55c.; Old Western, 54c.@56c. Mess PORK steady at $15 50@$16. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Rib Sides, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c.@17½c. LARD steady at 11c.@11¼c. WHISKY quiet and steady at 94c.@94½c.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—COTTON dull and prices have declined; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT dull and unchanged; New Red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull and unchanged at 56c. OATS, RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PORK dull and market unsettled; $15 asked. LARD—Full prices asked but no demand, at 10¼c. BULK-MEATS dull and nominal; asking 6¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides and 8c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 8¾c.@9c. WHISKY dull and unchanged; asking 91c.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—TOBACCO very active; sales 250 hhds.; Lugs, $5 75@$6 50; low to medium Leaf, $6 75@$12. COTTON quiet and steady; Middling at 20½c. FLOUR weak, tending downward; Family Extra, $6 25. WHEAT in fair demand; sales of old at $1 40; new choice, $1 25. CORN in fair demand at 70c. OATS quiet at 70c. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK—$16 in round lots. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15½c.; Plain, 14¼c., packed. LARD—10½c.@12¼c. WHISKY quiet at 91c.

ALBANY, July 12.—WHEAT—But little milling demand, even at reduced prices; Old Amber State, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 45@$1 60; White State, including Diehl, $1 60@$1 70. RYE dull and nominal at $1 for State. CORN scarce and advancing; Western Mixed, 72½c.@73½c. MALT dull; two-rowed Country-made, from two-rowed Barley, held at $1 15@$1 20; six-rowed, $1 24@$1 30; City-made two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 25; six-rowed do., $1 30@$1 40; Canada West, $1 40@$1 50. OATS steady; Chicago, 64½c.@65c.; Western, 66c.@67c.; White Western, 68c.; market firm.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.—COTTON quiet and weak at 20c.@20½c.; receipts, 285 bales; shipments, 330 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged at $6 25@$7 50. CORN—Demand good at full prices; 70c.@72½c. OATS scarce and firm. LARD dull and unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON firm and unchanged.

GALVESTON, July 12.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 435 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,044 bales; coastwise, 719 bales; stock, 29,996 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.—COTTON dull, tending down; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 2,009 bales; gross, 2,254 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 60,610 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 96 bales; exports coastwise, 242 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,629 bales.

NORFOLK, July 12.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 136 bales; exports, coastwise, 575 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 1,089 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 68 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,007 bales.

MOBILE, July 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 83 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,102 bales.

BOSTON, July 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; gross receipts, 86 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 47c.; stock, 977 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 91¼; 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 90¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜@93¼ for the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, '62s, 92¼; '65s, 92¼; '67s, 91¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Beef, 92s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs., for extra Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON dull and easier; Middling Upland, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BACON—Cumberland Cut, 32s. 6d.

LONDON, July 12—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d.@44s. 6d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
EFFIE, or THE PLUM TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 58d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
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Fifty copies, one year	50
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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A response to Count DE CHAMBORD'S address is in preparation by the "Right" in the French Assembly. M. GAMBETTA took his seat on Tuesday. The Minister of Marine gave an explicit contradiction to the report that a thousand women, arrested in Paris as incendiaries, were to be transported to Cayenne. The letter recently published as from M. THIERS to the Pope, the *Journal Officiel* states positively is a forgery. The Count DE POLIGNAC is dead. M. LAMOTTE, Ex-Prefect of the Eure, has been extradited in Switzerland at the request of the French Government. M. FERRE, a Communist leader, has been arrested. The first installment of the German indemnity was paid yesterday, and the evacuation of the Departments of the Seine Interieuer, Eure, and Somme by the German forces has begun.... Minister SCHENCK and his daughter are the guests of Prof. MONTAGU-BERNARD, at Oxford. The geographer ALEXANDERKEITH JOHNSON died on Tuesday, aged sixty-seven.... Señor SAGASTA is officially announced as the successor of Señor MORET as the Spanish Minister of Finance.

GENERAL.

About 6 o'clock, last evening, a heavy thunder-storm visited Philadelphia, and rain fell in torrents for an hour. Several persons were struck by lightning, but none were killed.

During the thunder-storm on Tuesday, JOHN MCCHESNEY, aged seventy years, residing at Brightwood, near Washington, went into a milk-house for protection, when the lightning struck a tree standing close by, and glanced to the milk-house, and the electric flash passed down MCCHESNEY'S body, tearing off his clothes, ripping the boots from his feet, and killing him instantly.

The employes of the Department of Agriculture on Tuesday passed resolutions complimentary to their late Commissioner, Gen. CAPRON. Yesterday his successor, Prof. WATTS, entered on the duties of the office.

"Pop" OXENDINE, one of the negro outlaws of Robeson County, North Carolina, was captured in Richmond County, brought to Wilmington and lodged in jail, yesterday. Notwithstanding his terrible murders, no attempt was made by the people to do him violence.

The question of allowing New-York Post-office clerks a vacation has not yet been presented to the Postmaster-General. It will not be granted if the public convenience is affected by it.

J. P. MORRIS & CO.'S Port Richmond Iron Works, Philadelphia, were struck by lightning on Tuesday night and destroyed. The total of insurance amounts to $40,957, which will not cover the losses, including the value of the building, by at least $15,000.

On Tuesday evening the steeple of the new Presbyterian Church at Twentieth and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, was struck by lightning and completely demolished. The freshet caused great damage along the Wissahickon and other streams.

JOHN SIMPSON, Superintendent of the Saxonville, Mass., woolen-mills, was chloroformed while asleep in his house, on Tuesday night, the key of his office safe stolen, and the safe robbed of over $2,000, mostly in bank bills.

A flue of the boiler of MAGINNIS' oil-factory, New-Orleans, exploded yesterday, burning JOHN FORSYTH fatally, and ALEXANDER PHILLIPS and J. SLATTERLY dangerously.

H. B. CASTLE, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, drowned himself yesterday morning. A watchman threw a rope to him, but he refused to catch it, but went further out in the stream. He was so fleshy that he could not sink, but forcibly put his head under the water until he drowned.

Lake Superior experienced a tidal wave, on Saturday, at Duluth. It broke from the lake into the canal, sweeping away a pier and the crib-work. The current ran in at the rate of fifteen miles an hour for half an hour, and then ran out with like velocity for twenty minutes, and continued to run in and out alternately all the morning.

We are indebted to Mr. HEMPSTEAD, purser of the steam-ship *Missouri*, for our files and correspondence from Havana.

Yesterday's Disturbances.

Yesterday's procession of the members of the Orange Lodge Gideon, from their headquarters on Twenty-eighth-street to the Cooper Institute, will take rank among the most remarkable historical spectacles which this City has ever witnessed. In one aspect it was sublime. One hundred and sixty adopted citizens of New-York were escorted in a brief parade by about 800 policemen and 2,200 soldiers of the State militia. It may be safely said that, even in the little band which formed the core of this imposing gathering, there was hardly one who thought much of the events, two centuries old, which they were met to celebrate. It is tolerably certain that of the compact phalanx which guarded them, there were not half a dozen who would have turned out to do public honor to the memory of King WILLIAM of Orange. Amid the serried ranks of Police and military, there was but one sentiment—the duty which they owed to the community of which they were members, and to the popular liberty of which they were representatives. American freedom had been defiantly challenged, and its enemies had enjoyed a brief triumph over its betrayal by the men who had sworn to protect it. The people had arisen, with an unanimity and a determination which they have not exhibited for years, to demand that the "equal rights for all" which form our proudest boast should not be made a sham and a laughing stock. Yesterday's procession, with all its abnormal features, was a noble vindication of the might of the popular will and of the justice which lives in the unperverted instincts of a free people. But the procession had its melancholy side, too. It recalled the appalling tenacity of existence of national feuds, and the terrible penalties that are inseparable from national ignorance. And more clearly still, it showed us how slender is the barrier that separates us from the wildest excesses of mob rule. The imposing strength of the escort required for that little band of Irish Protestants, was a measure of the strength of the enemies of society whom they were called upon to resist. It was a measure too of the political rascality which has cajoled and flattered the dregs of our population till they presumed to inflict on us the last degradation which a free people can suffer, and of the traitorous imbecility which contributed the only thing that was wanting to swell their insolence and to fully inflame their sanguinary defiance.

If the composition of the procession itself was sadly suggestive, the circumstances attending its assembly and progress were still more so. While Police and soldiers were being armed to preserve the public peace, a body of men were allowed to make open preparations to break it. The City authorities were perfectly well aware that for some days past Hibernia Hall has been the scene of meetings, called by public advertisement, to make armed preparations for riot and murder. With a cowardly supineness for which a bitter reckoning will, at no distant day, be required of them, they allowed these preparations to be continued. Yesterday morning the Police arrived just late enough at this centre of disturbance to permit of the escape of a considerable body of rowdies with arms in their hands. These men mingled with the crowd of onlookers, most of whom had little thought of mischief, and became, directly or indirectly, the cause of the fatal results of the day's parade. It requires very little reflection to understand that the permission by the City authorities of the organization of armed bands of rioters, produced a feeling of undefined alarm, which was calculated to produce the most serious consequences. The policemen and soldiers were called upon to confront not only the mutinous roughs who were scattered among the crowds which had formed along the line of march; they had also to face a combination of armed men, presumably acting in concert and under orders, whose force they had no means of knowing, and whose strength they had the best possible excuse for rating highly. The "Hibernians" were strong enough to frighten the Mayor into a base surrender of the reputation of the City. It was, perhaps, hardly to be wondered at that the armed escort of the Orangemen were acutely awake to the dangers which their passionate and bloodthirsty foes had been allowed, with the connivance of our rulers, to prepare for them.

Taking into account the state of feeling thus produced, added to the bloody attacks which attended the earlier stages of the procession, the wonder is that the sad list of the casualties of the day did not prove longer than it actually is. Two soldiers were killed and several wounded, before the Ninth Regiment began the return fire, which caused the death of some thirty people—a few of whom were unoffending spectators, but the majority of whom were, evidently, men who were there with the deadliest intent. It is easy to talk of men standing coolly to be shot down by an unseen foe. Taking all the circumstances into account, no reasonable man can blame our militia for turning upon that mob whose next move, for all they knew to the contrary, might have been the discharge of a deadly volley from the pistols they had been allowed to have openly served out to them. The blood of the innocent slaughtered yesterday, rests upon the head of the men who, up till the last moment, confined their repressive measures to the party which was threatened, and not only tolerated but encouraged the murderous preparations of the aggressors. Attempts will doubtless be made to divert public attention from this vital fact. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly stated or too steadfastly remembered against the contemptible triflers who shrunk from facing the fury of the mob whom they had so successfully pampered in the past, as to refuse to face the alternative of losing their support in the future.

The public reckoning with the real authors of yesterday's disturbance will be certain, though it cannot be immediate. They will demand, however, that the justice meted out to the rioters who were arrested, should be both swift and certain. They will, moreover, see that the President of the Park Commission proves as good as his word in discharging the laborers who left their work for the purpose of attacking the Orange procession. There were many hundreds of men employed by the various City departments who deserted their work yesterday to swell the riot and disorder which the City had bound itself to repress. If these men are again received into municipal pay, our rulers will have taken the only other step which they can do, to identify one and all of them with the party of terrorism and disorder.

Ought Oakey Hall to Remain Mayor?

The City authorities certainly did all that lay in their power to produce a state of feeling yesterday which usually ends in a riot. Having first exasperated the general public by accepting the dictation of a mob, they proceeded to exasperate that mob by recalling their concession to them. General Order No. 57—destined to be long remembered in our history—was revoked in the hope of saving the Tammany gang from public vengeance. It came too late for that purpose. As their friend the *Herald* tersely tells them, "two back downs are not equal to one back up." They were frightened of the Irish Catholics, and then they were frightened of their own order prohibiting the Orange procession. Having officially declared that the Orange procession was likely to end in a riot, and having, therefore, prohibited it, they came forward after midnight on the 12th, with an order allowing the procession to take place. In short, they contrived to anger all classes, and to set every dangerous element in the community loose; and then they were obliged to make hurried preparations to defend the City. Business was disturbed, and great agitation produced—and all because the Mayor chose to go down on his craven knees to the mob.

We give Gov. HOFFMAN credit for confronting the crisis at the last moment in a firm and manly spirit. He has vindicated himself, but he has not saved his Tammany allies. The public are thoroughly aroused to the danger which menaces them. For the first time since 1863, they realise the risks they run by suffering the Irish to usurp all power in this City. They are not likely to forget the lesson of the 12th of July and General Order No. 57. Enough has been done to arouse people from the dangerous apathy into which they had fallen, and which threatened to prove the destruction of their liberties. The Tammany leaders hope that all this will "blow over;" but they will find that they have conjured up a spectre which it will not be easy to get rid of. The public will now take measures for their protection in their own hands, and that means that the days of the Tammany gang are numbered.

It is inconceivable how such a man as HALL can presume to call himself Mayor of the City after his shameful conduct in this affair. Undoubtedly he was the author of General Order No. 57, and other circumstances have come to light which connect him still more closely with the sinister designs of the rioters. He is the means of keeping in existence a low morning sheet which very few people ever see, which is conducted by persons of the worst possible character, and which has latterly been doing all in its power to incite the Irish to commit a riot. A Brooklyn paper pointedly charges the Mayor with having issued General Order No. 57 at the instigation of his disreputable hirelings on this sheet, and a reporter connected with it is stated by the *Sun* to have given information to the Hibernian Convention of all the arrangements made at the armories for the preservation of public order. Hence, probably, the attack on one of the armories early yesterday morning. Here, then, we have OAKEY HALL in open alliance with the tools of the ultra-Irish Party—playing into their hands, and supporting them out of the City Treasury. Is such a man as this fit to be the Mayor of the "Empire City?" His order alone is sufficient to disgrace him forever. He has proved himself to be a coward and a traitor to the public. All his Bohemians put together cannot restore him to any share of public confidence. If he has a spark of decency left in him he will resign; in that way only can he make atonement for the great wrong of which he has been guilty. In that way only can he assist his Tammany confederates out of their disgrace. It will be hard for him to take his fingers out of the public pocket, but he ought to do it, and that instantly, for he can never dare to show his face again before a community which he has outraged, insulted, and betrayed.

The Erie Decision.

Our readers will find, in another column, the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, with reference to the thirty thousand shares of Erie stock abstracted from the custody of the Court by JAY GOULD. Judge BLATCHFORD decides that the stolen shares must be restored to the owners, HEATH and RAPHAEL, by being properly certified by the agent of the Erie Railroad, or, in default thereof, that JAY GOULD must make good their pecuniary value. This decision is the heaviest of the many blows that the Erie Ring has received during the last six months at the hands of outraged justice, and will go far to insure the speedy downfall of that villainous clique of plunderers. There would seem to be a significant fitness in the fact that this crushing blow falls upon the Erie swindlers at the very time when their allies in iniquity and fraud—the Tammany Ring—are descending to swift perdition through their own blundering folly and stupidity. The public will rejoice that a simultaneous retribution, though brought about by diverse agencies, is likely to overtake both of these pestiferous "Rings." The one is compelled at last to submit to an honest and unbought Judiciary, while the other is overwhelmed by the weight of popular indignation and contempt. They have been partners in a long career of fraud and robbery, and it is meet that they should close their accounts together, and pass into the catalogue of condemned malefactors.

The thousands of stockholders of the Erie Railroad, who have so long been deprived of their property and their rights by three or four unprincipled adventurers, will feel reassured by this decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, while the foreign stockholders will be forced to acknowledge that judicial integrity and legal redress for injuries are not yet among the impossibilities of American experience. However venal and corrupt a portion of the Bench may be under Tammany rule in this City, the United States Government still continues, as it ever has done, to provide the people with able, honest and high-minded Judges who administer the law faithfully and impartially, and without fear, favor, or the hope of reward.

Sowing the Wind in France.

A London paper notices the revival of some of the most contemptible of the obscene books which have made the chief characters in the Empire the subject of their vile abuse. It finds among the announcements by a single house—which are advertised as having received the sanction of the present Government—the following: *The Amours of Napoleon III., A Biography of Eugenia*, by the author of *The Nights of St. Cloud, The Nights and the Marriage of Cæsar*, a new edition, with an authentic letter from Badinguet to Badinguette. The stimulus given by these books to the passions of the most brutal portion of French society against the Emperor and Empress, will not be of great help to the Republic that allows this kind of nastiness. In fact, it only fans the feeling which animated the Communists, that all rulers were licentious in proportion to their opportunity—a consideration which had a good deal to do with their own desire to rule. While the protégés of the Emperor were credited with excesses such as stained the reputation of no other modern Court, the vast body of the workmen of the capital became habitually and recklessly defiant of the ordinary restraints of society. The extent to which this had gone is, shown by the fact that among the first decrees the Commune was one providing allowances for the legal and "other wives" of the National Guard. The decree referred to was a most striking proof of the utter destruction in the minds of the working classes of all distinction between legitimate and illegitimate sexual relations. The decree, at the time of its issue, was rather laughed at for its impudence, than regarded as the significant indication it was of the tremendous hold which unabashed license had upon the mass of the French working men and working women.

The Republic under THIERS is committing a fatal mistake in nourishing, even indirectly, this element in French civilization. If it cannot be suppressed it, at least, need not be fed. In England or in Germany such publications, if they obtained any credit at all, might arouse the indignation of the temperate people, who contentedly lead lives of decency. But in Paris, at least, and in many other large cities, to induce the great body of the workmen to believe that the men who governed them last year practiced unrestrained indulgence is only to make hotter and fiercer their determination to become the "governing class," and do the same thing next year, or as soon thereafter as they feel able to attempt it.

Junius Again.

To say that the influence exerted by the author of "Junius" on the affairs of his own time may be measured by the trouble taken then and since to discover his identity, would not perhaps be strictly accurate. Curiosity is a passion which works independently of adequate cause, and may be as vividly excited by a prize conundrum as by the riddle of the Sphynx. The interest which attaches to the identification of "Junius" arises as much from the mystery in which he is shrouded, as from the power of his writings. Nevertheless, it may be fairly claimed that if those remarkable letters had been less powerful or less keenly felt in their own day, the work of discovering their author would scarcely have lasted with such unwearied zest into ours. Perhaps as potent a reason for this perennial interest, is the all but impossibility of arriving at any certain solution of the enigma. The weight of evidence is certainly in favor of Sir PHILLIP FRANCIS, and to a large majority of those who have investigated the subject, his is the accepted name. And if there be any virtue in the science of hand-writing, the recent researches of Hon. Mr. EDWARD TWISTLETON and M. CHARLES CHABOT have established almost beyond doubt that FRANCIS was at least the hand-writer of "Junius." But whether he was their author, or only the author's amanuensis, is by no means so clearly proved. The attempt to fasten the authorship, indeed, is the real point in Mr. TWISTLETON'S elaborate and ingenious theory. It is based, after all, on a multitude of probabilities and coincidences, of which all that we can say is, that they render it more likely that FRANCIS was the author than that any other should have been. But the certainty of absolute proof still eludes the inquirer. Yet, in this very doubt there is an additional attraction, and, unless in the improbable event of the finding of fresh and conclusive evidence, the secret will long continue to be explored as zealously and as fruitlessly as now.

The published researches and discoveries of Mr. TWISTLETON and M. CHABOT have attracted considerable attention and comment. Opinion is divided in respect to the merits of their book, which upholders of the Franciscan theory naturally extol, and unbelievers decry. The *Athenæum* is scornful and the *Times* incredulous. Mr. HERMAN MERIVALE, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, brings forward a new candidate for the doubtful honor, with much ingenuity of reasoning. This is the Duke of RICHMOND, in whose character, attainments and circumstances there were certainly many coincidences with "Junius." He was, for example, intensely hostile to GEORGE III.; he was a brother-in-law of Lord HOLLAND, of whom "Junius" speaks, and a connection of the wife of CHRISTOPHER DOYLY, the fellow-clerk of FRANCIS, whose cause "Junius" so vehemently champions. The Duke despite his prominence in the politics of the time, is never mentioned in these letters—an omission easily explicable if he were the author. He was moreover an accomplished soldier; "Junius" constantly displays familiarity with military details and War Office matters. They were one, as regards special interest in the Falkland's Islands question, and generally in most of their expressed likes and dislikes. "His Grace," too, "was in point of demeanor a thoroughly fine gentleman; a master of that 'grand manner' which some have deemed essential to their conceptions of the person of "Junius." On the testimony of a contemporary his manner was "easy, unembarrassed, dignified, and like a gentleman." According to HORACE WALPOLE, he was "a man of great fearlessness and resolution; not to be intimidated by supercilious words nor humbled by invective." Finally, in Mr. MERIVALE'S opinion, there is nothing in literary style to discredit the hypothesis. And he concludes that in only one feature "can the parallel *à priori* be pronounced a failure." The Duke's honor was unimpeached. But, then, says Mr. MERIVALE cynically, "men of honor, like men of virtue, are sometimes found out."

The closeness of the parallel well exemplifies the difficulty of arriving at any absolute conclusion in this matter at all. It can be said in favor of FRANCIS that he fulfills more of the necessary conditions of "Junius" than any other person who has been named. Yet, after all, no one can say positively that he was not the amanuensis of the real author. The subject, as we have said, will, no doubt, always continue to possess the fascination of an unsolved secret, and to furnish to speculative minds a favorite literary recreation.

Holiday Violence.

The popular notion of recreation with a certain class in this country is sufficiently well indicated by the startling increase of crimes of violence after every holiday. Since the Fourth, for example, the murder record in all parts of the country has been swelled to an appalling extent. In Illinois two farmers have a dispute about a piece of land, whereupon one of them shoots the other, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Elsewhere in the same State, an inhuman brute roasts and beats his son to death before the eyes of his sick wife, and is in turn taken out of jail and assassinated by what the telegraph ingenuously calls a "daring" party of a thousand men, women and children. In Ohio a young fellow, the son of a physician, quarrels with a rumseller and has his skull fractured. Another man is killed by the champion of certain ladies, whom he had insulted. In New-Orleans, the bookkeeper of a bank is murdered at his desk. These are scarcely a tithe of the cases which the telegraph has brought us during the last few days. And in our own City, chosen home as it is of all that is vilest and most desperate in the dress of humanity, the bloody catalogue is proportionately great. Since the Fourth, now scarcely five days old, we have had to chronicle nearly a dozen murders, and a still larger number of murderous assaults.

It was so after last Fourth, it will be so after next, and after every holiday we have, so long as they continue to be observed after the stereotyped fashion. The prevalent notion of pleasure with a large class of the population narrows itself down to getting drunk, and a holiday is desirable only in giving an opportunity for that enlightened diversion. Now, the worst is that there seems no immediate prospect of checking the abuse. Prohibitory laws have been proved by experience to be of very little use. A judicious regulation of the liquor traffic has indeed been found beneficial in this regard, as a comparison of our Police reports during the enforcement of the Excise law and at the present time will readily show. But what reform can be secured in this direction must probably be brought about, not so much by legislation as by a change in popular habits. The exciting and wearing nature of life in our busy land is productive of a recourse to stimulants, and too often they are used to excess. The introduction of foreign tastes and ways, which a lavish immigration brings, may gradually turn this want to milder and less harmful sources for relief. The consumption of lager, for example, is yearly becoming greater, and when this beverage is, as we fear it very seldom is, manufactured without harmful adulteration, it is said to be not only a refreshing but a harmless drink. Wine growing, too, is increasing all over the country, and the day may come when we, too, shall be a wine and not a whisky-drinking people. Until that day arrives, we have only to continue to preach moderation, and, so far as possible, to enforce it by law.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World* is at once the most stupid and unfortunate of all newspapers. Just before the great defeat of Sedan it most positively informed the public that MCMAHON and BAZAINE had "effected a junction," and were bound to carry everything before them. At the time TROCHU was giving up the defense of Paris, the *World* was proving that there was nothing left for the Germans but to retreat to Berlin. The same ill-fate pursues it whenever it attempts to deal with domestic politics. It came out with a long article defending the Code amendments the very day on which the Governor vetoed them. It suspended its judgment just long enough to prove the unsoundness of its opinions and the dullness of its foresight. It was the only paper in New-York which defended the Mayor's disgraceful "Order No. 57," and it defended that order a few hours before Gov. HOFFMAN revoked it. Is not this a pretty sort of paper to pretend to represent the Democratic Party? When it has a definite cause to support, it betrays it; when it expresses opinions on any subject of interest, they always turn out to be wrong; when it utters predictions, they are all falsified. What can be expected of turn-coats and incapable bear-leaders but this sort of infatuation and imbecility?

As a matter of course, attempts will be made by the Ring journals to fasten the responsibility of the excitement during the last few days on the "Radical" papers. But the public will not forget that the Radical papers unanimously advised the Orangemen not to persevere in their procession. We pointed out over and over again, and in emphatic language, the impropriety of transferring foreign feuds to this country. But when the ultra-Catholics—for many good Catholics totally disapproved of the course—assumed to dictate who should and who should not be allowed to use the public streets, and when the Mayor and his friends basely yielded to the mob, the anger of the community was justly aroused. Did the Radical papers advise the Mayor to issue his cowardly and contemptible order? Was not the act prompted by his own narrow mind—or by the jail-birds who do his dirty work in the purlieus of Printing-House Square?

The *Tribune* had a clairvoyant on Monday, who claimed to have seen a certificate of election of the officers of the Republican Association, in the Fourth District, prepared and signed before the election took place. The *Tribune's* clairvoyant seems to be about as clear a seer politically as other persons attached to its staff. The returns of the election in that district, held on Tuesday, which are signed by the persons whose names were affixed to the pretended certificate, show not only that the ticket favored by the *Tribune* was not elected, but that it was not even voted. Can't the *Tribune* clairvoyant "see" the election of HORACE GREELEY as President, now that he "sees" returned as elected, people who are not voted for?

Prof. NOAH PORTER, the President elect of Yale College, possesses in a very high degree some of the most essential qualities for success in his new office. His learning in the branch to which he has directed his attention is unquestioned. His reputation as a writer, as well as a scholar, is solid and of long standing. As an instructor, he has been efficient, and has won hearty good-will from thousands of students. He is withal a shrewd and practical man. He does not represent young Yale. He does not stand very prominently in sympathy with the special ideas that have within twenty years nearly revolutionized higher education in this country. He cannot be said to be qualified to give to the position any such unique and commanding prestige as was conferred on it by Dr. WOLSEY'S long and honored service. But he can be relied on for steady and earnest work, disinterestedness, sincerity and devotion.

It appears that New-York is not the only city in America where there are "shyster" lawyers. A few days ago, at New-Orleans, a member of this swindling gang, named W. MINOR LESLIE, was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary, for having converted to his own use a sum of ten dollars intrusted to him by a client to procure bail. In this City there has been a good deal of speech-making by Judges on the rascally practices of "shysters;" but, up to the present, the full measure of justice has never been meted out to them, although they have been frequently exposed in open Court by their dupes.

The report that M. THIERS had humiliated France and insulted Italy by a letter regretting the inability of the Government to interfere in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, was yesterday denounced as false by M. FAVRE. All parties in France, save the few extremists who stake their country's welfare without compunction on the fortunes of the Jesuits and the Pope, will rejoice to receive this assurance.

WASHINGTON.

The Changes in the Department of Agriculture—Delegates to Congress from the Territories—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Prof. WATTS, the successor of Gen. CAPRON in the Agricultural Department, came here yesterday, and today visited the Department and was introduced to all the employes, and was shown through the buildings and grounds by the retiring Commissioner. Prof. WATTS made a little speech to the clerks, in which he said that he came to his position without political influence, and with no private interests to serve, and that he expected no interference of a political nature in conducting the Department. He intimated that no marked change in the management of the Department nor the *personnel* of the employes should be expected. Prof. WATTS returns to Pennsylvania to-morrow and will not assume the duties of Commissioner till Aug. 1. Commissioner CAPRON leaves here for Wisconsin to-morrow for a visit to some of his family, and will come back before the end of the month. There is some delay in the preparation for the departure of his Commission for Japan, but he hopes to get away from San Francisco in August. When Gen. CAPRON came into the Department about four years ago, he found on the pay-rolls 189 names. Very many, it is said, were paid out of a large appropriation obtained ostensibly for the purchase of seeds. There are now employed by him, only sixty-nine persons, and the work of the Department appears to be thoroughly up. His resignation takes effect Aug. 1.

ARE DELEGATES MEMBERS OF CONGRESS?

The opinion of the Solicitor of the Interior Department that Delegates to Congress from Territories are not members of Congress within the meaning of the law which prohibits Congressmen from executing Government contracts, was made in the case of Mr. ARMSTRONG, who had a contract with the General Land Office, for surveying of which mention was some time ago made in these dispatches. Mr. ARMSTRONG will doubtless feel much better, when he learns that he is not, as he supposed, a Member of Congress at all, and that he can go on with his contracts. The franking privilege is given to delegates as well as members by the express terms of the law.

SCIENTIFIC FEUDS.

DR. D. W. BLISS, who last Saturday was expelled from the Medical Association of the District because he consulted with Dr. COX in regard to the disease of Vice-President COLFAX, when Dr. COX had been refused admission to the Association because he consulted with a homeopathic physician on the Board of Health about the impounding of animals, the construction of sewers, and like matters, has been appointed by the President a member of the Board, to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation.

PARDONS.

The President has granted unconditional pardons in the following cases:

THOMAS ENOCH, of Arkansas, retailing liquor without paying the special tax required by law; NOAH and HARBIRD HANCOCK, of North Carolina, illicit distillation; JOHN H. HERBERT, of Alabama, keeping a hotel without paying the special tax; PATRICK C. MCDONOUGH, of New-Jersey, persuading a United States Internal Revenue officer; A. P. SWANNER, of Tennessee, illicit distilling. He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. The fine and costs amounted to $265. As SWANNER is poor and has a large family, and therefore unable to pay, the District-Attorney recommended his pardon. There were also recommendations in other cases.

A FATAL RIOT.

Continued from First Page.

ner on which a portrait of Prince WILLIAM of Orange, on a war steed, was conspicuous.

The members were convinced and cheered and patted him on the back. The excitement that had been created by the question raised, being allayed, time was found for conversation and flirtation with the large number of ladies in attendance.

Shortly before 2 P. M. the Master of the Lodge sounded the gavel and called the Lodge to order for prayer. An impressive appeal to the Supreme Being was made by one of the members, asking aid and protection to those who were to risk martyrdom for the assertion of a principle. A resolution to request the ladies present to go to their homes out of harm's reach was adopted, and after some discussion as to the propriety of an escort for their protection being appointed, it was determined that they should depart singly and severally to their homes without male protection, it being thought that they would meet with no interference from the mob.

Leaving the Lodge-Room.

After this pleasing episode, the Master advised the members to leave the oppressively warm atmosphere of the lodge-room, and go down-stairs into the open air. As the crowd pushed down the narrow and winding staircase, a reporter of a Democratic organ engaged the gentleman who acted as Grand Marshal of the procession in conversation. "I am afraid," said the reporter, "that there will be a terrible riot. You gentlemen will risk much." "Do you think so," said the brave man. "I suppose there will be. Would you advise us not to parade?" "I have been among these men who threaten you, and women and children are among the bitterest against you. I saw small boys armed with clubs for your destruction. The whole Irish Catholic population will be arrayed against you." "Well, all right, we intend to parade." In a short time afterward Gideon Lodge of United Orangemen, were in line in Twenty-ninth-street, decked in the regalia of that color so hateful to Irish Catholic eyes. Upon their appearance on the street there was an commotion in the crowds skirting the lines of Police, and several times a pressure was made on the north, south and east sides of the living barricade, by the mob, who like bloodthirsty tigers crouched for a spring upon their would-be prey. But the policeman's club, often used wrongfully, was now wielded in a noble cause—the rights of American citizens—and the surging mob were beaten back like whipped curs. It was to be regretted by the observer that one of the Orangemen seemed to expose himself unnecessarily by being, of all the members, the only one attired in a uniform of blue coat, yellow buckskin leggins, and cocked hat, and, to invite an attack, by the exhibition of a pistol in a large holster, conspicuously hung at his belt. The other members were not at all ostentatiously uniformed, being simply dressed as citizens, wearing an orange-colored sash thrown over their shoulders, and a white apron, and badge bearing the insignia of their order. Every one in the body of 161 processionists, had the appearance of being a most respectable class of men. Seven hundred Police, under the command of Inspectors WALLING and JAMESON, were present for the protection of the little body of men whose celebration was threatened with interference.

Movements of the Military.

The Twenty-second Regiment was the first to arrive on the ground. They marched up in a gallant array, with band playing, and fully accoutered for an affray, and as the pavement sounded with their firm and martial tread on Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, cheers filled the air from those in the Police cordon. With these expressions of sympathy, accompanied by a show of force in behalf of all that Americans hold dear, there was a commingling of hisses, not loud, but deep and vindictive. The Twenty-second did not seem to care for these subdued and muttering sounds of spleen and hatred, but in answer to the loud and unfaltering commands of their officers loaded and took up a position next to the Orangemen—the post of honor for the day. Soon afterward came the Sixth, Ninth, Eighty-fourth and Seventh Regiments, all bearing upon their faces a soldier-like impress of determination to do their duty. The Seventh Regiment turned out in large numbers, and never looked better than when in this parade. Just before the procession moved there was an attempt to break the Police barrier stretched across the east side of Twenty-ninth-street, on Eighth-avenue. It was quelled in a few minutes, the assailants being soundly drubbed by the Police, and a number arrested.

The Procession Moves.

The brass band for which the Orangemen had been in waiting arrived at last, and the Grand Marshal, JOHN JOHNSON, mounting his horse, said to the members of the Lodge, "Boys, I want you to all keep still, and take care of yourselves." "We will," was echoed back from the ranks, and the protecting force, being notified of the readiness of the lodge, this remarkable turn-out of the strong arm of the State and City, received about 2 P. M. the signal to move. The Orangemen, at the command of the Marshal, then started, with the brass band at their head, playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and with their two banners lifted in the air, one emblematical of their order and elsewhere partially described, and the other a banner of white muslin, painted "American Freemen, Fall In."

The procession had scarcely began to move before the signs of the threatened riot, which were getting as portentous as the black storm clouds that then hung over the horizon, appeared. Still the procession marched boldly on through the surging crowds that blocked the streets and sidewalks. Ahead was a strong body of Police, and after them the militia, with their loaded muskets at half cock.

In the centre of the line were the 161 Orangemen, specially guarded by the Twenty-second Regiment, and following them were the other regiments and Police behind each; and in the rear were the Police again. The Police also marched on the flanks of the escort in a compact body, and, perhaps, in this way did the best service of the day by dispersing the crowd as the column advanced. The mounted Police also galloped up and down wherever they could be useful, and the whole force began to show that spirit and discipline that when the day closed left them covered with glory.

As this sublimely impressive spectacle moved down the avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-seventh streets, the rioters began to show that they intended to begin their bloody work. Houses along the avenue from Fourteenth-street up to the starting point were closed, and gangs of roughs lined the sidewalks. The adjacent streets were filled by as villainous a looking set of both sexes as could well be seen in this City of "back slums" and ruffians. At noon a number of them in solid column marched from Broadway through Twenty-seventh street to the avenue with the firm intention of doing as much mischief as possible. On the corners of the streets, in doorways and behind carts they congregated and hid, muttering savage oaths against the handful of their detested opponents. Every window had its occupants, and awnings were used for seats by hundreds anxious to witness the threatened slaughter. Inspector WALLING was busily engaged for many hours in keeping this turbulent sea of inhuman beings within proper bounds. But despite all his efforts they would break out ever and anon into open defiance for his authority, and encroach upon the limits he had marked out for them.

The First Row.

About 1 o'clock a member of the Orange Lodge came out into the street decked with his regalia, Orange sash and particolored rosettes. As the little red flag of the Spanish matadore enrages the bull in the arena, these little ribbons inflamed the mob until it became infuriated, and seemed to gnash its teeth like one man mad with passion. Immediately it surged and swayed toward Twenty-ninth-street, and the Police were com pelled to charge upon the mass and belabor it with their locusts. Some men on the skirts of the rabble were beaten fearfully, and few were arrested, because no officers could be spared to take them to the Station-house. A few minutes past 1 a cry was raised that the Hibernians were about to make a charge upon Inspector JAMESON's command. It was promptly met by that officer, whose boys thrashed the valiant chargers to their heart's content. Up Twenty-ninth-street they were driven pell-mell, and they ran like deer. Other desultory attacks were made at points, resulting always in the discomfiture of the assailants by the force under the two officers above named. Indeed theirs was an arduous task, and commendably performed.

Arrival of the Military.

At 1¼ the drums of an approaching regiment were faintly heard. The anxious Police strained their eyes to catch a glimpse of them, and were delighted when the word was received which told them that the Twenty-second was on hand. Nearer it came, and just as soon as the head of the column reached Twenty-ninth-street, hundreds of hands clapped loudly, and cheers of welcome from the throats of the Orangemen and their sympathisers, of whom there were many hundreds. The regiment drew up in line on either side of the street, and took up position to protect the Lodge. A little time afterward the Sixth and Eighty-fourth came along, and the Seventh likewise. Then there was some delay not marked by anything of interest, until a sturdy-looking man, in blue coat, buff vest, white pants, black silk hat and orange regalia, was seen to ride into the avenue from Twenty-seventh-street on a chestnut horse, and boldly push his way toward the Lodge. The daring of this act so astonished the men who thirsted for his blood, that before they could recover he was in safety. His name was JOHNSON, he is a member of "No Surrender Lodge," and acted as Marshal on this occasion. A yell of derision and a cheer of admiration were heard as the door closed behind him.

The Start.

At last the regiments were got into position and the procession started. It was then 2½ P. M. The pageant was a singular one. In front was the Seventh Regiment, headed by a body of Police; on the right the Twenty-second Regiment, on the left the Eighty-fourth and Sixth, and between them the Orangemen. Behind these marched the Ninth, and a large *posse* of Police, extending from house to house, brought up the rear. In this order the procession moved off to the tune of "The Red White and Blue."

The First Blood.

Scarcely had half a block been traversed when a shot was fired from a window and missiles were thrown from the roofs of houses, and the crowd in the rear and on the flanks burst upon the Police and assaulted them with bricks, paving-stones and other projectiles. A bold stand was made and the onslaught resisted by the officers. A shot in reply was fired at the man who stood on the roof, and a movement was made by the regiments as if they were about to turn and fire by sections. Then the crowd turned and, regardless of youth, old age or sex, dashed off, trampling all under foot in their flight. Houses, basement and cellar, were sought in the adjacent streets by the fugitives, who disregarded every right in their mad pursuit of safety. Great brawny rascals burst into the stores and private dwellings to escape from the threatened fusilade, and if it had been evening there can be little doubt but that many robberies would have been committed. The procession still moved on.

Firing on the Mob.

Again the "great unwashed" approached the flanks and rear of the forces, and with redoubled determination attacked them. Bricks and paving-stones flew in every direction about the heads of the soldiers. The first casualty was in the case of Sergt. MCCULLOUGH, of the Twenty-second, whose knee was badly hurt with a brick. He bore it patiently, and did not offer to strike a blow in revenge. From the house-tops missils were flung, and the rage of the mob increased momentarily. On the south-east corner of Twenty-fourth-street is DAN RYAN's liquor-store. There are a wooden awning and a news-stand in front of it. From the shelter of these a murderous assault was made upon the Eighty-fourth Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL. Here the real affray may be said to have begun. A woman flung a piece of crockery from the roof, and a pistol-shot was fired from the window, the ball striking one of the men of the Eighty-fourth. Another vessel hit Capt. DOUGLASS of the same regiment, on the head, and without receiving any orders from Gen. VARIAN, who commanded the troops, or indeed from any one else, the men began to fire upon the densely-packed mob. A volley was poured into the window, too, and the Sixth, following the former corps' example, blazed away also. The Ninth took up the fusilade, and added to the slaughter. It is almost impossible to describe the horror of the scene at this point. Screams and groans, mingled with oaths and imprecations, rent the air. Children wailed and women shrieked in mortal terror, and men fled again, trampling friend and foe, weak, wounded and dying, beneath their cowardly feet. Such a sight makes one's blood run cold, and almost stops the pulsation of a humane heart. Bullets rattled against windows and doors, and, panic-stricken, the mob had fled, leaving the street strewn with dead and dying creatures.

The procession had halted during this combat, and the band of the Orangemen stopped playing; but in a minute or two after the flight of the assailants, struck up again a lively tripping quickstep, and the whole resumed their march up Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue. The writer of this account was in the rear of the Ninth while the firing went on, and stood near Officer EDWARD MURPHY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who was shot in the face at the beginning of the affray. The reporter left the ranks when the procession turned into Twenty-third-street, and walked backward over the battle-field.

The Dead and Dying.

There is no scene so heartrending and distressing as the ground strewn with the bodies of men, who lived and laughed a few moments before the fatal bullet laid them low. But the sight of women and children in the throes of violent death, at their own door-steps, is still more distressing. Such an one was presented in Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, after the struggle described above. Some lay in the gutter, face downward, some on the railroad tracks and others were stretched on the sidewalks and in doorways. Many limped off moaning, while a few staggered or were borne away by their friends and kindly bystanders. There were sixteen persons stone dead in the street, and many others were *in articulo mortis*. One poor fellow named REED, who had been shot through the lungs and was slowly bleeding to death, strove hard to remember a prayer, and repeat it with lips that had but a few moments before given vent to terrible blasphemy. "Jesus, Mary and Joseph," said he, "forgive me, a poor sinner." Then he would vainly strive to clasp his hands, and raise them to heaven in supplication, while he said the "Lord's Prayer." It was very saddening, this unfortunate's death upon his stony bed. On the north-east corner of Twenty-fourth-street laid the bodies of two men and women, beyond them three others, and below them two men, one of whom was attired elegantly. He was evidently a man in good circumstances, but could not tell anything about himself. His jaw was shattered and his tongue torn out by a rifle-ball. Poor man! All that could be learned of his probable identity was obtained from a card in his pocket, on which was engraven the name WM. J. LATTIMER.

Scene After the Firing.

As soon as the firing had ceased, the crowds in the side streets to the east of Eighth-avenue, who had been driven by the shooting up toward Broadway, came back as near as they dared to the places where their fallen comrades lay, and there stood gazing stupidly at them, as if paralyzed by the sudden fate that had overtaken them. The scene was, in truth, a horrible one. On the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, where the firing had been hottest, lay the bodies of eight persons who had been shot. Four of them were apparently killed outright, two being shot through the breast, and one having the back and side of his head fearfully mutilated, as if several shots had struck him. The other dead person was a woman, seemingly a servant, who had been drawn thither by the general excitement, and had not time to escape when the troops began to fire. She had fallen on two dead bodies, and lay there with her hands stretched out and tightly clasped over her head, while from a rifle-wound in her forehead her life-blood was slowly oozing. Of the wounded men, two had been struck in the legs, and another had his arm badly shattered, while one man was vainly trying to raise himself from the ground, whose whole face was covered with blood, while from a ghastly wound in his head his brain was protruding. The sidewalk was drenched with blood, and the window-panes of the stores on either corner, the shutters of which had not been put up, were shattered by the bullets. As soon as it was safe to do so, a Surgeon connected with one of the regiments came to where the bodies lay, and after giving them a cursory examination, ordered the men employed in the adjoining store to place them in a cart, which was standing near, so that they might be taken away. But before this could be carried out the Police seized the cart for one of their number that had been wounded, and the march having been resumed the Surgeon was obliged to leave the dead and wounded as they were and join his regiment. It was the same all along Eighth-avenue, and the dead bodies were left untouched for more than an hour. As soon as the soldiers had quitted the avenue on their march up Twenty-third-street, the crowd, which had been restrained by their presence, came from the side streets in swarms. The large majority of them were women and children, as the men had followed the procession. Loud were the denunciations and threats of vengeance which they cast at the retreating forms of the soldiers, but the sharpness of the execution seemed to have produced the desired effect, for their violence was confined to merely vocal demonstrations.

In the early part of the evening particularly, there was a large crowd who were stretched from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-eighth-street, on the east side of the Eighth-avenue, who were gazing at and into some of the houses which had been struck by bullets, and where there were other evidences of the day's sanguinary conflict. They saw the brick face of the house on the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street chipped in several places. This had been done evidently by bullets. No. 265 Twenty-fourth-street, north side, and occupied by JAMES MCMILLER, was also chipped. No. 284 Eighth-avenue, chipped. A ball entered through the store-window of No. 286 Eighth-avenue. Three balls penetrated through the thick plate-glass store-window of No. 292 Eighth-avenue, occupied by A. HERMANN as a lager-beer saloon. In the cellar-way, leading to a bathing establishment on the south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, there was a pool of blood. The building was chipped in several places above the first story. Around the corner, in an area-way connected with the same building, there was another pool of blood, and blood was spattered on some boards and other wood stored in the area-way. The crowd who were viewing this sad spectacle expressed it as their opinion that some one was standing either on or in front of the railing around the area-way, and fell into it when struck with a ball. The lower part of the house is occupied by the Union Egg Carrier Company. The Utah House, on the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, is among the buildings which bear conspicuous evidence of having been chipped by the musket balls. Five balls entered the hall door of No. 304 Eighth-avenue, and others went through a plate-glass window, and striking the store ceiling, cut it in a great many places. The store is occupied by J. GREEN. PATCHES' oyster house received two balls. No. 316 and No. 318 Eighth-avenue were struck in several places. No. 324 Eighth-avenue, a bakery, got a ball through the store window. On Twenty-sixth-street there was blood spattered over the basement floor of No. 260. A sickening sight in the gutter, on the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, were pools of blood and a piece of some part of the head of some one who had been mortally wounded. A large crowd lingered, looking at this, until it was dark.

Route of the Procession.

After leaving Eighth-avenue the procession proceeded up Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue. Along Twenty-third-street the interruption was very slight, until the leading guard of policemen reached Sixth-avenue. Here an immense crowd was assembled around Booth's Theatre and in the new Masonic building, so that it was necessary for the policemen to use their clubs very vigorously in order to make a passage for the main body. From Sixth to Fifth-avenue the residents were very enthusiastic, repeatedly cheering the procession as it passed, very much to the disgust of a great concourse of rough, savage-looking men, who followed as closely after the Orangemen as possible, and who would sometimes urge themselves up on the sidewalk so as to make it necessary for the Police to turn and charge them. The junction of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street was a critical point, as the mob collected there was very large and very excited, extending back to the railings of Madison-square; but beyond derisive shouts and taunts nothing was done to create disturbance. From Twenty-third to Fourteenth-street on Fifth-avenue the passage was but very little obstructed. On Fourteenth-street, in the route to Fourth-avenue, numerous infectual attempts were made to disturb the order of march. Again and again the Police charged the mob, and on two or three occasions, while in Union-square, pistol-shots were fired at Mr. JOHNSTON, the Marshal of the Orangemen, who was conspicuous on horseback, from the windows of houses, fronting on the square. Quite a number of arrests were made here, but it was very difficult to identify the guilty party. In their march along Fourth-avenue, the procession with its escort filled out the whole street, and crowded all the people who were occupying it, whether as spectators or rioters, out into the side streets. When opposite the Cooper Institute the march halted, and almost imperceptibly the Orangemen disappeared, even before the escort were aware that they were going. As soon as they had all gone, Gen. VARIAN made a disposition of his forces so as to clear the triangle formed by the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, and, with the aid of the Thirteenth Regiment, from Brooklyn, stationed guards at the entrance of each of the streets leading out of this cleared space, with instructions to prevent any one from entering.

At this point, where the dead point of danger for the day was passed and the services of the citizen soldiery completed, it is proper to give, as derived from Gen. SHALER, an authoritative account of the distribution and movements of the troops.

The Dead and Wounded.

The record of the wounded, dead and dying would fill a book with chapters of appalling horrors. Language cannot adequately describe, nor could pencil or brush well picture the thrilling scenes and incidents. The humane and kindly-hearted lookers-on must have had their souls wrung with anguish and their thoughts seething with indignation. Sons, husbands, fathers, wives, sweethearts and children alike were the victims of the remorseless hate and unreasonable bigotry of the mob. Strong men looked on aghast with horror. Women wept and and children moaned at the spectacle. It was a panorama of blood, a vista of gore, an arena of agony. But the mere spectators could not feel what thousands of others did, whose friends or relatives were in the public service. The news of the bloody massacre flew like wild-fire all over the City. Every home that had sent forth a representative defender of the peace was rocked with agitation. Throngs of almost distracted women hurried to the Police station-houses and hospitals, hoping, shrinking, fearing and eager to know the names of the killed and wounded. When recognitions took place the exhibition of sympathy and grief was heart-rending to witness. It is simply impossible to give any full and correct idea of the occasion.

At the Sixteenth Precinct Station, in West Twentieth-street, was a ghastly spectacle. A vast crowd filled the street in front of the entrance. The already exhausted Police, streaming with perspiration, and weak with thirst and hunger, could scarcely make way for the arrival of improvised ambulances, which were of every style, pressed in for the dreadful duty. Bakers', grocers' and market wagons were used, and came in rapid succession, freighted with the dead and wounded victims. Confusion naturally reigned everywhere, and the sad task of bearing the helpless forms into the station, if hurriedly, was tenderly performed. Many of the dead are yet unidentified, and the names of the wounded in some cases were given almost inarticulately, and of course incorrectly.

The cells in the basement were crowded with the arrested rioters. The intervening corridor was filled with the dead, who lay in all sorts of positions upon the cold, hard flagstones.

The body of MARY ANN YORK, ten years of age, was stretched upon the centre of the floor. An ugly bullet wound was in the back of the head, but did not mar the face. Her features were in repose, and seemed lighted with happy gleams. She had just come from her home at No. 224 West Eighteenth-street to see the soldiers march by, little dreaming of the awful result. While gazing with delighted eyes upon the pageant, the crash of the volley came, and before the horror of the tragedy could transfix her countenance, she sank down in death. She seemed asleep and dreaming sweetly. The agony of her father, who came in and recognized the body as these lines were written, was terrible to witness.

Next to her is the body of a woman about thirty years of age. She was of a short, plump figure, an oval face, plain features, long dark hair and blue eyes. She was dressed in a plain calico suit, with black gaiters. A musket shot had gone completely through her head, from temple to temple, and through the broken skull, the brains oozed out and mingled with the lake of gore upon the stones beneath. She was also shot twice in the hands and through the abdomen. She must have died with a single gasp, for the head was thrown back and the lips scarcely parted. No one has identified her.

An unknown young man, apparently a laborer, lay near by. He was about thirty-five years of age, was dressed in black pantaloons, dark vest, linen coat, plaid undershirt, and calf boots. He had black hair cut closely, and a moustache. He was killed by a shot in the back.

An unknown man, about twenty-five years of age, lay next. He was dressed in light pantaloons, dark coat, and calf boots. His face was smooth and his hair dark. Two bullet-wounds in the head had been the cause of death.

An unknown man, about twenty-eight years of age; had black hair, without whiskers, and was dressed in a black coat, light vest, white shirt, red under-shirt and black pantaloons. He had received three shots in the back of the head.

An unknown man, about forty-five years of age, with heavy black whiskers around the chin and neck; was shot in the nipple.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, apparently a laborer, was dressed in a black suit, had sandy side whiskers and hair. He had been shot four times in the neck.

An unknown man, about thirty years of age, very handsome, with fair—almost womanly complexion, with rosy cheeks, lay with his hands upon his breast as though in sleep. He was about six feet in height, had black hair neatly arranged with a side part and a nicely waxed moustache. He was dressed in a pair of light pantaloons with stripes, mixed vest, and a black coat. He was shot in the heart.

An unknown man about forty years of age, with sandy hair and heavy whiskers under the jaw and chin, was dressed in mixed pants and black coat. He was shot in the back.

Another unknown man about thirty years of age, was dressed in a black coat and plaid pantaloons, with dark hair, moustache and imperial. He had been shot in the head.

Another unknown man about twenty-eight years of age, with dark hair and moustache, dressed in black pants and coat, was shot twice in the bowels.

Of course all these bodies were very much disfigured with dirt and blood, and the descriptions are necessarily hurried and meagre.

An unknown man, dressed in gray, was shot through the head. He had lost three fingers by amputation at some former time. He was about twenty-eight years old.

THOMAS SPRING, of No. 18 Battery-place, while looking at the procession was shot in the groin. He ran a few steps into the confectionery store at No. 276 Eighth-avenue, fell to the floor and bled to death in twenty minutes. The floor was flooded with his blood. Subsequently his body was removed to this Station. The wounded here were under the efficient care of Police Surgeon BEACH. The list is as follows:

—— HUNTER, a large, fine-looking, middle-aged gentleman, shot in the mouth. Resides at No. 116 Dean-street, Brooklyn.

GUSTAVUS GILBERT, of Brooklyn, a compositor in the *Herald* office, was shot in the back, seriously.

JERRY MALONE, of Eightieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, shot in cheek and jaw.

JOHN J. ROURKE, of Eighth-street, shot through both thighs.

An unknown man, fatally wounded in the head. The brain oozing out of the skull. Will die.

Unknown man shot in shoulder.

Another shot in head.

At the Twentieth Precinct Station, an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was brought in by some citizens, who saw him fall in Eighth-avenue. He was about thirty-five years of age, had dark hair, chin-whiskers, and was dressed in dark clothes, mixed pantaloons, and was in his shirt-sleeves. He had evidently stripped for the fray.

EDWARD HUSSY, of No. 419 West Thirty-seventh-street, eighteen years of age, while proceeding down Eighth-avenue, on his way home, was shot in the thigh. He had been collecting a bill, and had no idea of the danger about his pathway.

Every available conveyance—truck, express-wagon, carriage, board, stretcher and cart-cover was used as an ambulance for the conveyance of the wounded to Mount Sinai Hospital. The first person taken thither was Officer EDWARD MURPHY. On examining him, Dr. ZELLER, the resident physician, did not think there was any immediate danger from his wound—a pistol or rifle shot in the lower part of the face. He was scarcely stripped when carts and trucks, one after the other, came in quick succession to the doorway, laden with wounded and suffering creatures. There were some very harrowing passages. A widow lady named Mrs. CARBY, of West Twenty-third-street, was shot in the hip, and when brought into the hospital bore her bodily ills with noble fortitude. Her whole anxiety was for her poor little children. Another case was that of a gentlemanly-looking person, in a light Summer suit, who was pierced through the breast. He groaned, and tried hard to tell his name, but the internal bleeding choked and prevented his uttering a distinct word. So fast came the disabled now that they had to be laid in the halls and in the hallways. Doctors were telegraphed for to Head-quarters, which was promptly responded to by Commissioner MANIERRE, who ordered all the Health Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors to do duty at the hospital as Police Surgeons. The list of the wounded entered up to 5 o'clock P. M., is as follows:

Sergt. WYATT, of the Ninth Regiment, killed.

JAMES LENOX, wounded in the shoulder.

PATRICK HUGHES, shot in the left arm severely.

JAMES SALT, shot in the groin fatally

An unknown man shot through the head fatally.

PETER DARK, shot in the breast and arm dangerously.

FREDERICK HOWARD, shot through the head.

JOHN KENDRICKS, shot through the pelvis dangerously.

PATRICK SEID, shot through the breast, fatally.

JAMES LYNCH, through the head, fatally.

PATRICK HARVEY, comminuted fracture of the arm; amputated.

CHARLES KETTEN, wounded in the back and both arms.

MICHAEL O'FLYNN, shot through the head, fatally.

Nearly fifty had applied for admission up to 3 o'clock, and the number was constantly added to. A large number had to be sent away because of the lack of accommodation.

At the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, were four dead bodies:

CHAS. BUCKLAND, of Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue; three shots in side and stomach.

TIMOTHY HANLON, of Eleventh-street and First-avenue; shot in head.

An unknown man, about twenty-four years of age, with auburn hair and smooth face, dressed in a red undershirt, black pants and gaiter shoes; shot in the head.

An unknown man, about twenty-four years of age, dressed in a suit of black, pants considerably patched, calf Congress gaiters; evidently was a laborer; was shot twice in the side.

The wounded were:

GASPER GILVEY; shot in leg.

W. F. LATIMER, of Brooklyn; shot in jaw.

MICHAEL LAHEY; shot in arm.

PATRICK SLATER, of Rivington-street; shot in leg.

MICHAEL KELLY, of No. 145 Essex-street, was wounded in the jaw and scalp with a club.

JOHN KOCH, of No. 52 Sixth-street; shot in shoulder.

Among the dead at Bellevue Hospital we noticed the body of a young girl about sixteen years of age, apparently in the calm sleep of death. She wore a rubber ring on her finger, and her countenance bore the impress of child-like simplicity. There were five full-grown young men among the killed there. The following is the list of the wounded at the Bellevue Hospital:

Henry Lany Sheff,
Thomas Kane,
John Brazan,
John Coti,
Peter Redmond,
Owen Stanton,
Denis McMahon,
Thomas Newport,
Jasper Lyton,
Michael C. Dehany,
W. Stowe,
John Matthews,
Pat O'Hara,
Unknown man,
Unknown man,
John Rourke,
George S. Gilbert,
Man unknown,
James W. Firchwock,
John Hecney,
Wm. McGrath,
Christ. Longworth,
Con. O. Keepe,
Bridget Connolly,
W. B. Coleman,
—— Putman,
Peter Caffery,
John Murphy.

The general confusion and excitement of the occasion rendered the task of obtaining full and accurate statistics of the killed, wounded, &c., very difficult, if not almost impossible. A due allowance must be made for this reason.

Nearly all of the killed and wounded belong to the laboring class. Some were mechanics, and a few others in trade of some kind. If it is just to judge from outward appearances, many of them were engaged in the fray at the time they were shot down. Nearly all were young, hale and hearty men, very commonly clothed, and apparently in poor circumstances. The innocent were in the minority, and evidently were rushing away to a place of safety when overtaken by their sudden and untimely doom. The failure to identify most of them is due to the Police, precautions rendered absolutely necessary by the excited condition of the crowds besieging the doors.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Ninth Regiment suffered severely. HENRY C. PAGE, a private in the regiment, and treasurer of the Grand Opera-house, was shot in the ranks and instantly killed, the top of his skull being shot entirely away, and the brains being spattered over his comrades.

Sergt. WYATT was also killed. Capt. SPENCER was wounded in the neck. Private WALTER PRYOR, of Company A, was shot in the leg. Private GRIFFEN, of the same company, was also shot in the leg.

Capt. JAMES DOUGLAS, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, was struck in the head and cut by some missile. Private TENNE, of this regiment, was shot in the head.

Three members of the Seventh Regiment were also wounded. Undoubtedly a number of others that have not reported also suffered.

After the Riot at Head-Quarters.

About 4 o'clock the wounded began to be brought into Head-quarters, and then the full extent of the riot was realized. It was evident that there had been no child's play, and that both the rioters and the military had used their weapons with deadly effect. From this time on until 5 o'clock the reports from the latest scene of riot were of the most startling character. One gentleman came in and reported that in Twenty-eighth-street the gutters of the street ran with blood, and that the dead bodies were piled one upon another in the streets. Sixteen persons were killed, and more than double that number were conveyed to Mount Sinai Hospital wounded. Singular to relate, not a single Orangeman was even scratched, and during the entire procession they escaped unscathed, and after the parade was over, it was reported that all those who were in the procession had, stripping themselves of their uniforms, gone to their homes by the rear entrance to their head-quarters.

The rations for 1,500 men were furnished by order of Commissioner MANIERRE, from a neighboring restaurant, and every provision was made for the comfort of the force detailed for duty at this point. Ample arrangements were made for the support of the men during the night, for it was fully believed that the riot would break out afresh as soon as the darkness enabled the rioters to partially conceal their deeds.

After the riot in Twenty-eighth-street, and dismissal of the procession, comparative quiet reigned. The Superintendent was enabled to say with truth, that all was over for the present, but yet it was not deemed prudent to dispense with a single safeguard, and not a man was relieved from duty.

An incident is related which will explain a black eye which Capt. HEDDEN bears. A ruffian made a pass at Capt. KENNEDY, while the Police were passing the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and knocked him down. Capt. HEDDEN, observing the assault, raised his club, when Capt. KENNEDY recovered himself, and, rising at the same time, wielded his baton in such a manner as to deal a blow over the bridge of Capt. HEDDEN's nose, breaking the skin and leaving a decidedly disagreeable impression.

The Police, when they came back from their arduous duties, were very much fatigued, and disposed them to rest as best they could while awaiting the next signal to move. The order to fall in for supper was obeyed with alacrity, for many of the force had not enjoyed a lunch—to say nothing of a square meal—during the entire day.

The Police certainly behaved nobly throughout the entire day. But one man is recorded as having flinched in the hour of danger, and when the order to "go in" was given they went in with a will, doing their utmost to inflict punishment where they thought it was deserved. Some unlucky hits were made, and not a few members of the Press were, in the excitement of the moment, severely handled, but this was speedily remedied by Superintendent KELSO and the Commissioners, who promptly swore in the reporters of the Press as special policemen, and gave them badges, which enabled them to pass the lines without difficulty.

The telegraph operators under JAMES CRAWLEY contributed largely to the success of the Superintendent's plans yesterday. These operators were G. F. Stevens, J. J. Wynne, E. L. Lee, G. A. Lambrecht, E. S. Snellayet and E. H. Bosworth. Every part of the City was completely under Superintendent KELSO's eye, so to speak, by the very excellent manner in which this important branch of the service was managed. J. MCGRATH, at the Battery, deserves mention in this connection, as also T. J. COX's line, with his three extra hands.

THE CITY LAST NIGHT.

Quiet Restored in Every Part of the Metropolis.

The Police and Military Remain Under Arms.

The Streets Last Night.

The streets of the City last night presented quite a contrast to their usual appearance. On a fine night, such as last night was, crowds of well-dressed, respectable people are to be met with in Broadway, Bowery, and in all the prominent thoroughfares of the City, enjoying a pleasant Summer evening's walk, but last night a stillness was visible over the City, the streets were, to a great extent, deserted, and few were to be found enjoying their usual promenade. Broadway looked as if every one had gone out of town, all the business houses which generally remain open to 9 or 10 o'clock having been closed at an early hour; in fact, Broadway looked more like the street of a city which had been depopulated by a plague than the bustling, busy thoroughfare of a commercial city of one million human beings. The stages on the road were few, and those few were comparatively empty. The Bowery, the greatest thoroughfare perhaps in the City, did not present a much livelier appearance than its rival Broadway. In the vicinity of the theatres a few knots of people were observed, but with this exception the sparse numbers on the street was remarkable. The Third-avenue cars, which are always overcrowded up to 10 o'clock at night, were not more than half filled last evening. This state of affairs may be taken as applying generally to the whole City. The cause of such a complete desertion of the streets, which were thronged all day, is to be found in the fact that grave apprehension existed of further riots taking place during the night, and all respectable and peaceably-disposed citizens remained at home. The streets in the vicinity of the Police Head-quarters at Mulberry-street were, however, an exception to the other streets of the City. Knots of twos and threes were to be seen here and there discussing the news as it arrived from time to time from the various districts, and Mulberry itself was a complete scene of bustle and excitement, hundreds of Police occupying the block adjacent to the central office, and preventing ingress to all except those having a right to enter.

A visit was paid to the Ninth Regiment Armory about 10½ o'clock last evening. The regiment were supping, and were in readiness to move at a moment's warning. At 11:10 o'clock two shots were fired in quick succession from the rear of the houses on the south side of West Twenty-seventh-street, the balls passing through one of the open windows into the armory, and lodging in the ceiling. Both of them passed in close proximity to the heads of Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, Capt. BACON, Private KNOWLES and the TIMES reporter. Two shots had been fired about an hour previous. These shots roused the boys, who wanted to pour a volley into the rooms of the offender, but Col. BRAINE succeeded in dissuading them. We left at 11½ o'clock, the men swearing, if the firing was repeated, they would clean the house out.

A False Alarm.

About 8 o'clock at night a report was received by Superintendent KELSO from the Eleventh Precinct, stating that there were between six and seven hundred rioters in Avenue C, near Eleventh-street, stopping the cars and not allowing any citizens to pass. The Superintendent immediately ordered the men from the following precincts: First, Twenty-eighth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second and Sixth, who were in reserve at the Central Office, to proceed at once to the assistance of Capt. BENNETT and his command. The stages were immediately ordered up, and the men tumbled in one over the other, all eager to be the first. In a shorter time than it takes to tell, the stages were started, taking their route through East Houston-street. The stages were so densely packed that one of them broke down before they had got two blocks. Large crowds followed them over, in expectation of seeing an affray. The stages were turned up Avenue C, as far as Thirteenth-street, but could not find any evidence of there having been a riot or any unusual crowd collected in that vicinity. Capt. BENNETT stated that he could not find any sign of a crowd, and came to the conclusion that the man who brought the report must have been very much mistaken. After hunting around that vicinity for some time, and not finding any sign of a riot, the men were ordered back to the Central Office, where, upon their arrival, they cheered lustily for Superintendent KELSO. Shortly after their return, Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS made a short speech.

He said: It has been rather the fashion for sometime past to stigmatize the Police force as being negligent in the observance of their duties, of being on the spot just after the trouble has taken place, and when all those who should be arrested have left; but hereafter, forever, that charge will be false when judged by your performance of your duty today. Never were the commands of the law better supported than they have been by you since 6 this morning, and that, too, when many of you did not sympathize with the party you were protecting. Of this let me here say, that in my opinion the demonstration by the Orangemen today was wholly unwise, and if the leaders of the movement had been actuated by a proper spirit, they would have refrained from marching with their banners and regalias in a manner which they knew could not but create excitement. [Applause.] I must thank you then, in the name of all the peace-loving, law-abiding citizens of this Metropolis, who, when they lay their heads on their pillows to-night, will give a benediction to the members of the Police force who have proved such admirable conservators of their property, and preservers of their lives. Again, privates and officers, in their name and my own I thank you.

Superintendent KELSO next appeared upon the scene, and announced the pleasing fact that the Board of Police had held a meeting, and owing to the meritorious conduct of the officers, they had decided to dismiss all the minor cases against delinquent officers that were to be tried to-morrow. No sooner had the Superintendent finished this announcement, than the men broke out into one prolonged cheer, which lasted several minutes. They then cheered in turn for the Board of Police, Superintendent, Gov. HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, and others. The men on reserve were disposed of along the gutters, stoops, &c., in that vicinity and enjoyed themselves in singing songs, cracking jokes, &c. The utmost good humor prevailed, and when one of their number would announce, that there was a riot at any point, all were anxious to be sent and do their share in the work of exterminating the rioters.

A Horrible Midnight Scene — Twenty-Seven Corpses Side by Side in Coffins.

In the narrow open space between the Morgue on Twenty-sixth-street and the East River, and just inside of the lower Bellevue Hospital gate on Twenty-sixth-street, there were twenty-seven coffins side by side at 12 o'clock last night. Each coffin contained a victim of the riot. Another coffin with a corpse in it was on the floor inside the Morgue, and two more bodies were yet uncoffined, lying on the slabs. The Morgue was purposely kept dark, because even at that late hour there was a large crowd outside of the hospital walls, eagerly demanding admittance to search for their missing friends or relatives. One elderly woman was weeping bitterly. No one was admitted. Early this morning the lower gate of Bellevue, on Twenty-sixth-street, will be opened to permit the public generally to view the corpses. Among these is CHARLES BUCKLAND, of No. 209 West Twenty-eighth-street, twenty-eight years of age, married, and a soap-maker by occupation. The number of wounded in Bellevue at midnight was thirty-one. The most of the wounds were severe.

Closing Scenes.

At 1 o'clock this morning the City was normally quiet. Not a disturbance nor a rumor of disturbance could be heard of anywhere. The various detachments of Police were gradually returned to their precincts, and by 2 o'clock only a small force remained. It was universally believed that the latest and [illegible] exhibition of Catholic bigotry was over. Police Head-quarters at that ghostly hour was literally a banquet-hall deserted. The Commissioners, Mayor HALL, (after midday and hid away in a back room on the second floor,) Gov. HOFFMAN, Gen. SHALER and his staff, Superintendent KELSO and his Inspectors had eaten and drank in the building, and there were remains of feasts everywhere. It will be many an hour before the vast edifice will be as cleanly as it was even with the renovation directed by the energy of Sergt. WANN.

Honor Where Honor Is Due.

The Police were the admiration of all law-and-order-loving citizens for their conduct in the trying scenes through which they had passed. Where all had shown the mettle of true men, and nobly and fully performed all, and even more, than was demanded of them, it will seem invidious to select names where the whole force with the exception of the one coward already named, is entitled to honorable mention. But it may be said that Superintendent KELSO earned the thanks of all good citizens, by his eager, faithful, intelligent discharge of a duty that was as congenial as signing his name to OAKEY HALL's truckling order, had been repulsive. Ever alert, clear-headed, greeting the ribbonmen as murdering wretches, going himself to the front of the fight in Prince-street, he had fully redeemed himself long before the terrible day was done. And no chief was ever more ably and zealously served than he. Inspectors WALLING and JAMIESON both of whom were in the front of the Eighth-avenue fight, were hosts in themselves, and generous as brave men always are, each sought after the conflict to give all the credit of the day to the other. And each of them had lions under them. Capt. Byrnes, Twenty-first Precinct; Capt. Warlow, Seventh; Capt. Washburne, Ninth; Capt. Garland, Twelfth; Capt. J. H. Petty, Thirteenth; Capt. De-Camp, Second; Capt. Caffry, 20th; Capt. Speight, 27th; Capt. Clinchy, 23d; Capt. Burden, 29th; Capt. Todd, 24th; Capt. Killilea, 22d, and Capt. Heline, 31st, all of whom were in the Eighth-avenue conflict, and surrounded the Orangemen with their commands during the entire line of march, fully did their duty, and more. Capt. HEDDEN, Fifteenth Precinct, was in command of a battalion of 250 men, having under him Capt. CHERRY, Third Precinct; Capt. THORNE, Twenty-sixth; Capt. MCCLARY, Twenty-eighth; Capt. DAVIS, Thirtieth, and Capt. GULE, Sanitary Company. The battalion was moved promptly, and acted efficiently whenever and wherever ordered, and did great service in dispersing gangs of roughs in various parts of the City. Inspector DILKS, Capt. CAMERON, Eighteenth; Capt. ULMAN, First; Capt. KENNEDY, Sixth; Capt. MCDONNELL, Eighth; Serjeant MURPHY, Tenth; Capt. BENNETT, Eleventh; Capt. WALSH, Fourteenth; Capt. MCDERMOTT, Sixteenth; Capt. MOUNT, Seventeenth; Capt. GUNNER, Nineteenth, were equally efficient and zealous. The force, as a whole, deserved the encomium of Mr. President SMITH that it had deserved well of the City.

THE NEWS IN OTHER CITIES.

Anxiety in Washington—How Gov. Hoffman's Order is Regarded—Apprehension in Albany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The news from New-York of the riot today is eagerly sought to-night, and is the theme of universal discussion. The dispatches of the Associated Press, published in the afternoon, were very full up to the time of the moving of the procession. This evening the newspaper offices and telegraph offices have been visited by large numbers of people seeking the latest news. The tone of expression almost unanimously sustains the measures of the Governor to protect the Orangemen and put down the mob.

ALBANY, July 12.—The news of the riot in New-York caused a great sensation here.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12.—The news of the riot in New-York today produced here a profound sensation. The expression has been quite general that the right of Orangemen to pass through the streets should be maintained at all hazards.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 12.—Intense excitement prevailed here today occasioned by the news of the riots in New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The news of the rioting in New-York creates considerable excitement in the streets, but all is quiet.

Orange Demonstrations in Canada and Ireland.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 12.—There was a very large turn-out of Orangemen today. Over twenty lodges, numbering some 1,500 men, with officers on horseback, accompanied by fourteen bands of music and twenty-five banners, were in line. There was no disturbance, but intense anxiety is felt at the proceedings in New-York.

HAMILTON, July 12.—A very large procession of Orangemen took place today. The utmost order prevailed, and there are no signs of any disturbance.

OTTAWA, July 12.—The Orangemen from here went to Brookville, where a large gathering took place.

MONTREAL, July 12.—There was no Orange demonstration here today.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Orange demonstrations throughout Ireland today were attended with little or no disorder.

Mr. BRENTANO has just received a full assortment of English weeklies, including the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, *The Academy*, *Nature*, &c. On BRENTANO's counters will always be found the newest books and periodicals, native as well as foreign.

Another Man on Sherman and Beecher—IS JUBILANT OF HIS CURE FROM RUPTURE.

To the Editor of The Sun:

SIR: Reading Mr. Clarkson's statement in your paper yesterday prompts me to add my experience of Dr. Sherman's method of treating rupture. I was mortified in the extreme from this affliction, consulted Dr. Sherman, adopted his system, and am now, thank God, once more a sound man. I am a machinist, and have worked during treatment with very little inconvenience. Outside of my own conviction, I am assured of the cure by my family physician, Dr. S. T. Burdsell, who has examined me. This mode of cure being a great thing for the afflicted, I coincide with the popular Henry Ward Beecher, that it should be made public for their encouragement and benefit. If Mr. Beecher was ever troubled with rupture to the extent that I was, his great sympathy for Dr. Sherman's method and the unfortunates who should adopt it is not surprising. In visiting Dr. Sherman's office I have frequently talked with his patients, who have expressed entire satisfaction.

CHAS. J. RAGUE, No. 316 Delancey-st.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

A man's fame from success in his profession cannot be concealed any more than the light of the noonday sun. This fact is illustrated by the numerous communications which we are receiving from Dr. Sherman's cured patients. We advise the suffering to consult him and suffer no longer.

The Benefit of Good Advice.—Thanks to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children.

Dutcher's
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER!
DUTCHER'S
DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS.
The most powerful exterminators ever known. Now is the time to use them and sleep in peace.
Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-Dressing keeps head and hair healthy, CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable toilet article in the world, restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth, neutralizes all bad effects of salt-water on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

BUDD—SHERMAN.—On Saturday, July 8, 1871, at the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. P. Rogers, WILLIAM BUDD to M. CECILIA, daughter of the late J. H. Sherman, all of New-York City.

TOOKER—BURNTON.—On Wednesday, July 12, at the Church of the Atonement, by Rev. W. T. Sabine, CHARLES P. TOOKER to EMMA E., daughter of Richard Burnton, Esq., all of this City.

SIDELL—MUMFORD.—On the 12th inst., at St. James' Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. E. M. Davis, Miss FANNIE, daughter of the late Wm. O. Mumford, of Brooklyn, to CORNELIUS V. SIDELL, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

CATLIN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, July 10, CHARLES MORTIMER CATLIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie, Stuyvesant-street and 2d-av., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

DARLING.—At Flushing, Long Island, on the 12th July, FRANCES FRITH DARLING, of Bermuda, widow of Thomas Darling, of New-York City, in her 84th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, 13th inst., from her late residence, Broadway, Flushing. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn. for interment.

FAUT.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain, at the residence of Dr. Alfred Towell, No. 322 East 15th-st., JOSEPH FAUT, aged 22 years, 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

GOODELL.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 11, Mrs. ABIGAIL P. GOODELL, widow of Rev. Wm. Goodell, D. D., Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Constantinople.

HURRY.—At Long Branch, July 11, BESSIE CROSBY, infant daughter of Edmund A. and Emily A. Hurry, aged 3 months and 29 days.

HEROY.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., ALICE CLARKSON, daughter of James H. and Amelia W. Heroy, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her parents, High-st., Orange, N. J., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 4 P. M.

Trains leave Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, foot of Barclay-st., at 2½ P. M.

HAYS.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., July 9, Mrs. R. A. HAYS, widow of Joseph L. Hays.

HUNT.—On Tuesday, July 11, after a long and tedious illness, ANN, wife of Wilson J. Hunt, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of Nathl. W. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 West 21st-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

KEPPLER.—On Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at Stapleton, Staten Island, RUDOLPH B., only child of Rudolph and Elise A. Keppler, aged 6 months and 24 days.

The remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery, on Thursday morning, 13th inst.

LODER.—Wednesday, July 12, HERBERT WILLIAMS, infant son of Benjamin H. and Victorine A. Loder.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his uncle, B. S. Olmstead, Rye, N. Y., on Friday, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MINARD.—On Tuesday, July 11, after a short but severe illness, MARY W. HARTWELL, the beloved wife of Louis F. Minard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 74 South 10th-st., Williamsburg, Long Island, on Friday afternoon, July 14, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MYERS.—On the 11th of July, JAMES MYERS, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Weehawken, N. J. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MORTON.—At Newport, R. I., July 11, LUCY KIMBALL, wife of L. P. Morton, of New-York, in the 35th year of her age.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, at All Saints Chapel, Newport, on Friday afternoon, July 14, at 5 o'clock.

THOMAS.—In Berlin, Germany, July 11, GRIFFITH B. THOMAS, son of Griffith Thomas, architect, of this City.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

THORBURN.—July 11, at Schodack, N. Y., HARRY PAPE THORBURN, only child of Frank M. and Fannie C. Thorburn, aged 8 months, 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. C. Pape, No. 191 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 13, at 3 P. M.

WELLER.—On Tuesday, 11th inst., EDGAR FARR, only son of W. H. and Sophia Weller, aged 13 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 385 Grand-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th, at 3 o'clock.

WEBSTER.—At Geneva, N. Y., on the 12th inst., HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., late President of the College of the City of New-York.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Geneva, Friday, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WERNER.—Tuesday morning, July 11, EDWARD WERNER, 66 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 339 West 29th-st., Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 15, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NICOL & DAVIDSON.

No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st., China, Glass, Iron-stone, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Bronzes, Clocks and Chandeliers, at wholesale and retail.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE MANAGERS of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts, we, the Commissioners selected by the ticket-holders to superintend the drawing, take pleasure in reporting that in Irving Hall, at the first concert, on Saturday evening, in the presence of an intelligent audience, the entire number of tickets, (counted and numbered by machinery,) and tickets representing the entire list of prizes, were put into two wheels, examined and approved by the audience. After evolutions of an hour the drawing was commenced and continued with the utmost fairness until 12 P. M. The audience, being appealed to, expressed themselves completely satisfied, as also are ourselves, who made a thorough examination of the tickets and the wheels, as well as a comparison of the schedule of prizes with the prize-tickets.

The distribution will be continued at the Second Concert, which takes place in a few days, both wheels being sealed and stamped by the Commissioners, and deposited in a safe and secure place.

W. A. CUMMING, of Wilmington.
E. G. STEELE, of New-York.
J. P. CAREY, of Brooklyn.

Tickets for sale until the final drawing at principal hotels, Delmonico's, Thomas' Garden, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Second Concert and drawing on the 24th inst. Copies of prize numbers will be found with all agents. J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING UNIVERSALLY acknowledged the best in the world. Preserves the leather, does not soil clothing, and gives a lustre equal to the best Japan varnish. Sold by all grocers and shoe-dealers. Wholesale agency, No. 206 Fulton-st.

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No. 21 Franklin-st., Boston.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Western paper declares that a manly honesty covers a multitude of possible errors.

A Massachusetts family boasts of a living canary, twenty-seven years old.

A negro woman has just been sent by express from Annapolis, Md., to Nashua, N. H., C. O. D.

The new wing to the New-Jersey State Prison is nearly completed. And Gov. **Randolph** says the laws shall be enforced.

Massachusetts expects to see the Hoosac Tunnel completed in July, 1874. And then it will crow over the growlers and grumblers.

The Republicans of Mississippi are to hold a Delegate State Convention in Jackson, on Wednesday, Aug. 30.

Senator **Tipton**, of Nebraska, says he cannot favor the renomination of President **Grant**.

At the last meeting of the California Academy of Sciences, the desert ship was declared to be a myth by the Committee appointed to investigate the matter.

A New-Orleans man has written home in great glee that he has taken a bath in Lake Ontario, in less than a week from the time of swimming in the Gulf of Mexico.

The firemen of Baltimore mourn the death of a favorite horse, *Old Bill*, at the age of twenty-three, which has belonged to the paid Fire Department ever since its organization.

A circus proprietor, now at the East, advertises that the only way of obtaining a seat is by attending the day exhibitions. Why the seats should be removed at night he fails to explain.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* intimates that although the campaign in Ohio promises to be a lively one, "the Republicans will only make a **Noyes**." Their intention obviously is to make a **Noyes** Governor.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and **Thomas A. Hendricks**, of Indiana, are mentioned by the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* as the most desirable Democratic candidates for the Presidency. It would be satisfied with either.

Connecticut has had thirty Governors. **Oliver Wolcott** held the office longer than any other—twelve years, ten consecutively. **Samuel Huntington** stood next, and **William A. Buckingham** third.

Mrs. **Clement L. Vallandigham** is now, with her son, at the residence of a brother-in-law, a physician, in Cumberland, Md. She is said still to be in a deplorable state of mental and bodily health, usually seeming scarcely aware of the presence of friends.

A Democratic paper up in New-Hampshire publishes seven affidavits to prove the "treachery" of State Senator **Smith**. It is asserted that before his election to fill the vacancy by the Democrats and Labor Reformers, he promised to act with them, and that he has repudiated and violated all his promises.

Two brothers named **Oxford** are now in jail in Augusta, Ga., one on the charge of murder, and the other for rescuing him, after his first arrest, from jail in Sparta. One of them has disclosed the names of seven persons in Washington and Emanuel Counties, who, he says, are members of the Kuklux.

Cheering words come to us in the Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal*. It says: "Reason and justice are gradually returning to our people; their love for the Union of our forefathers is being rekindled, and soon the day will come when the hearts of our young men will leap with joy at the sight of the old flag kissing the gentle breezes of heaven." Speed the day!

The Coroner's jury in the case of **John W. Davock**, who was shot in Buffalo on the Fourth by a man carelessly firing a revolver, have charged the perpetrator with manslaughter, and further expressed the opinion that the public safety demands a more stringent and thorough execution of the laws by the proper authorities to prevent such reckless and careless use of fire-arms on the Fourth of July and other days.

A Virginia paper insists that the Democratic candidate for President must to be a man who firmly and conscientiously holds that the President cannot constitutionally suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, even though a dozen Congresses should attempt to clothe him with the power, that being an act which Congress cannot delegate to another, but must do for itself.

Mr. **Rice** has been compelled to withdraw from the Harvard crew by an attack of measles. He was one of the original International Four, and is one of the best oarsmen in the University. **Loring**, of '72, takes his place. The crew which will in all probability row the race with the Atalantas on the 18th is as follows: **Bass**, '71, (stroke); **Tucker**, '72, 2; **Jones**, '71, 3; **Loring**, '72, 4; **Sanger**, '71, 5; **Reed**, '71, (bow.)

Ill-ventilated churches are not uncommon, but the town of Centreville, in Allegany County, evidently has one quite air-tight. At least the Syracuse *Journal* asserts that an incendiary who attempted to burn this church, setting fire in three places, in one instance dipping Sunday-school books and papers in kerosene and setting fire to them, defeated his object by closing the doors of the church so closely as to smother the fire.

It was a somewhat awkward but successful expedient that a youthful Virginia couple hit upon to facilitate their elopement. The young lady at dead of night lowered herself from her chamber window in the paternal mansion to the ground by means of a pulley and rope. Just at that critical moment, however, the cruel father appeared, and that enraged sire seized the young man, fastened the hook to his clothing, and left him dangling in the air until morning.

The Boston *Journal* recommends that when Minister **Washburne** comes home he be given a series of ovations in New-York and Boston, Chicago and Washington, to show him that America appreciates the services of her Minister who "at one time holding in his hands the thunderbolt of Prussian wrath, half threatening the angry Paris, which was too anguish-stricken to know reason, at another appeared as the successful mediator, and averted the destruction of the great capital."

Upon examining the skull of a man who met his death by violence in Canada, last week, there was found, beside the fracture which was the immediate cause of death, a leaden bullet, within the cranium, lodged in a sack-like process of the lining membrane of the skull. No trace of the course of the bullet could be discovered, except a slight hardening of the brain adjacent to the point where the missile entered the skull. The man, it is asserted, received the shot about six years ago, and had carried the bullet in his brain for that length of time without any apparent injury.

California reports an additional wonder—what the Indians call the abiding place of the evil spirit—it being in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Kewah, near the confines of Fresno, Tulare and Inyo Counties. As described, the country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles of every description abound in untold numbers, and, taken in all, it is a wild and most uninviting region. The ground trembles and quakes almost continuously, and the abundant rocks grind and grit together as if urged by some terrible influence. Frequently deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery. At night the sounds seem to be more abundant than in day time. No Indian can be induced to venture near the locality, regarding it with superstitious horror. No theory is advanced to account for the phenomena.

It has been found necessary to take to an asylum a Detroit lady who has been made insane by a dream. Her husband and one of her sons some time since were drowned at sea, and recently she dreamed that her other son, who is a sailor, had been drowned. In her dream she saw him fall from the mast in a gale into the sea, and awoke with such a shriek of terror as to arouse the inmates of the house. She slept no more that night, but rocked to and fro, moaning that "**William** was surely drowned, she knew he was." The next day her relatives endeavored to banish her impressions, and almost succeeded in convincing her that her boy was not only safe, but would soon be home, but that night the dream was repeated, and this time the mother seemed to follow her boy aloft and to fall with him from the yard, again giving a shriek that brought the household into the bedroom, then finding her on the floor in a fit. Since then she has been like one stunned by news of some awful calamity. She spends her time rocking to and fro in a chair, eating only when forced to, and constantly muttering the words, "my poor Willie is gone, too." Every effort to cheer her up has been futile, and able physicians have attended her without accomplishing a cure.

The business men of New-Orleans were greatly excited on Thursday morning last, by the occurrence of an extraordinary homicide in the New-Orleans National Bank, the victim of the tragedy being Mr. **Samuel Rainey**, general book-keeper of the bank, a man forty-three years old. He was shot, and almost instantly killed, at his desk, by **William Boyd**, an old business associate and former partner. The affair was very sudden, and was not preceded by any wrangling or controversy audible to the officers and clerks of the bank. While in business together, about a year ago, their relations were disturbed by a disagreement, and **Rainey** afterward said things against **Boyd**, and also said, in answer to remonstrances, that he was ready for him, or words to that effect. On Thursday morning **William** and **John Boyd**, with a friend, called in the bank and spoke to **Rainey** in reference to his statements that had annoyed them, particularly as they were about to go into the cotton-press business. **Rainey** stood at his window, within the counter, and Mr. **William Boyd** presented him a letter, inquiring upon what grounds these assertions were made—the letter being signed by himself and **John Boyd**. On Mr. **William Boyd** asking Mr. **Rainey** if he had made the assertions, he acknowledged it, and immediately after refused to retract, when the altercation ensued, with the result of laying Mr. **Rainey** at the foot of his desk—dead.

A private letter from Vice-President **Colfax** to a friend in Baltimore gives an account of the beneficial results which have attended the use of Cundurango in the case of his mother, who has for years been suffering from cancer, her disease being regarded as hopeless by eminent medical practitioners. Mr. **Colfax** writes: "I am glad to be able to tell you that mother is really on the high road apparently to a perfect cure, although she has only taken about quarter doses of the Cundurango, in consequence of its scarcity. When we left Washington, in April, her case was absolutely hopeless, cancer growing fearfully and angrily. Now the tumor is three-fourths gone, and apparently diminishing; pain almost gone, and every symptom favorable. Since the first fortnight she has had only quarter doses, and now has none. She is more like herself than she has been for years. How it cures or affects cancer I cannot imagine. I know how incredulous many doctors are about it, and I would be too if I had not seen its results. It seems to depurate from the blood whatever it is that causes cancer, and I don't know what that is any more than I know why Peruvian bark cures ague."

RIVERSIDE PARK.

The Assessment Confirmed, but Modified—The City to Pay the Increased Cost.

In the proceeding for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of Riverside Park, Mr. Justice **Barnard** has decided that the objections to the amount of awards, with two exceptions, are untenable; that the Commissioners seem to have meted out substantial justice, and that their decision is final and conclusive. It is only, he says, when some erroneous principle has been adopted, or a mistake of law committed, that the Court will send back the report for correction. It seems quite clear that such a mistake has been committed by the Commissioners in regard to the Bloomingdale road and the land lying within the boundaries of the old Twelfth-avenue. In the latter case, the Commissioners have failed to make any awards for part or the whole of the property. It is conceded that the title to the strip is in the adjoining owners, and the inclosing of it within the boundary lines of the adjoining lots, without increasing the awards, is substantially taking private property without making just compensation therefor, and therefore comes within the constitutional prohibition.

In regard to Bloomingdale road, it was an old road laid out without compensation, with a right of way only in the public, and on the discontinuance of the road the same belongs to the adjoining owners in fee simple absolute. He thinks it cannot be seriously questioned that, under the act of 1867, the road was closed and the fee of it discharged from the easement in favor of the public. The title will not pass the City until the confirmation of this report, and in the interval the adjoining owners have been seized of the land lying within the road.

Again, it ceased to be a public road when used for a park. Thus the fee of the road, and not a mere easement, has to be acquired and paid for.

The Court thereupon proceeds to calculate the additional awards to be granted, as follows: H. W. T. Mali, $11,025; Wm. R. Roberts, $19,950; James Depeyster, $2,700; Peter Cooper, $5,000; John H. Power, $5,000; George H. Peck, $2,500; Andrew Carrigan, $14,735; John H. Power and Lewis J. White, $17,625; unknown owner, $9,020; J. Eli White, $12,050; the Post estate, $102,900; Daniel F. Tieman, $4,950; estate of Kermaday, $6,250; the Society of the New-York Hospital, $5,500.

No assessment will be necessary in order to carry into effect these directions, as the Commissioners have still ample power to assess upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty a sum sufficient to make the necessary corrections. The objections which might be raised to an entire review of the report on account of delay, will be thus obviated, as the necessary alterations can be made immediately, and when these are made, substantial justice will be done to all parties, the interests of the public will be protected, and the report will then be confirmed. Let the Commissioners file their amended report next Tuesday, and an order be entered in conformity with these suggestions.

The Proposed Division of Texas.

It seems to be generally admitted in Texas that there will be a general election this Fall. At the same time the people will be required, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, to vote on the question of dividing the State into three parts. The proposed boundaries are as follows:

Eastern State, to commence in the main Bay of Galveston, thence up the Trinity to Dallas County, thence west with Dallas County, south line to south-west corner, thence with Dallas line and due north to Red River; population in 1870, 346,389; area in territory, 38,411 square miles; taxable property in 1869, $44,641,454; registered voters, 49,660.

Middle State, all the territory west of the above line and east of the Colorado River—population in 1870, 280,000; taxable property in 1869, $64,023,932; square miles, 110,000; registered voters, 55,893.

Western State, all west of the Colorado—population in 1870, 200,000; value of taxable property, $41,000,000; area in square miles, (including Bexar territory,) 93,000; registered voters, 30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (July 12,) **James M. Miller**, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. **Ingraham**, Jr., Esq., referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house and lot—the latter 24x96—located on the north side of Madison-street, 120 feet east of Scammel-street, for $11,900; purchased by G. L. **Schuyler**. The price realized was a fair one, for although the property, with the improvements, was probably worth the money, the location is not a particularly desirable one, nor is real estate in this vicinity likely to increase in value. The only other business transacted at the Exchange was a stock sale, later in the day, conducted by **Muller, Wilkins** & Co., at which the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices annexed:

One hundred shares New-York Gas Light Company, par value $100 each, sold at 164 to 167; 10 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, par value $100 each, sold at 163¼; 25 shares Long Island Safe Deposit Company, par value $100 each, sold at 77; 20 shares Bank of the State of New-York, par value $100 each, sold at 110; $1,000 Central Pacific Railroad Company six per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, series E, due 1897, interest January and July in gold, sold at 99¼; 60 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, par $15 each, sold at 143⅜; 20 shares Security Insurance Company, par $50 each, sold at 78; $10,000 United States Oregon War Loan, half-yearly interest, sold at 111¼; $1,300 United States Oregon War Loan, yearly interest, sold at 110½.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, at the Commercial Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale in partition under the direction of **Philip S. Crook**, Esq., referee, J. **Cole** as auctioneer, disposed of an extensive line of valuable property, embracing fifty-three lots, located respectively on Marcy-avenue, Macon and Halsey streets, belonging to the estate of **Elias Howe**, Jr., deceased. The attendance at the auction-room was, for the season of the year, large, and considerable interest was manifested. The prices realized were above the average of recent sales. A large proportion of the realty, however, was bought by those interested in the estate, but as a criterion of values, the figures quoted are entitled to the same weight as if the purchases had been made by outside parties, for the bidding up to the point at which the lots were knocked down was active. The purchasers were respectively L. S. **Stockwell**, E. **Laurence** and E. **Thornton**. For prices, reference is made to the recapitulation below. The same auctioneer subsequently sold at public auction a number of other lots, particulars in regard to the disposition and location, of which are also given in the summary.

The auction at Flushing, Long Island, held on Tuesday by **Johnson & Miller**, as noted yesterday, was largely attended, some 1,500 persons being present. The rain, however, interfered materially with the sale, and an adjournment several times during the afternoon was necessitated. Yet, notwithstanding these drawbacks, about ninety lots were sold at highly satisfactory figures, while the bidding generally was unusually active. The transaction as far as it was proceeded with may be termed a success. The total sum realized for the lots sold amount to about $21,000. As to the property, it was pronounced by all who were on the ground first-class in every respect. A detailed report is appended. Among the principal buyers at the auction may be named the following: J. McGrath, Andrew Forney, Henry Roeder, J. F. Oltmann, John Kennedy, F. Solomon and Mrs. Eliza Van Zant, of this City, W. H. Clinch, A. Lazanky and Samuel Wilson, of Brooklyn, T. F. Austin, P. Barnes and J. C. Corwin, of Flushing, and John Wardle, of New-Jersey. At the close of Tuesday's sale, it was announced by the auctioneers that the remaining lots would be offered on Wednesday of next week, July 19, to which day an adjournment was taken.

For today, no auctions are advertised, and business for the balance of the week gives promise of but little activity. In reference to the country sales of yesterday, namely, at Plainfield, N. J., by A. D. **Mellick**, Jr. & Bro., and at Flushing, Long Island, by E. A. **Lawrence**, reports, if received, will be published to-morrow.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, July 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller

5-story brick house and lot, n. s. Madison-st., 120 ft. e. Scammel-st., lot 24x96	$11,000

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, July 12.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole, Auctioneer.

Howe Estate.

1 lot n. e. corner of Marcy-av. and Halsey-st., 20x90	$1,500
2 lots e. s. of Marcy-av., 20 ft. n. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, each 20x90, $1,275 each	2,550
2 lots e. s. of Marcy-av., adjoining above, each same size, $1,200 each	2,400
1 lot e. s. of Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size	1,000
1 lot e. s. of Marcy-av., adjoining above, 14.2x90 x22.9x90.4	900
1 lot n. s. of Halsey-st., 90 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20 x about 143	1,375
1 lot n. s. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, 20x about 145	1,325
1 lot n. s. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, 20x about 147	1,400
2 lots n. s. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, each 20x about 150, $1,425 each	2,850
1 lot n. s. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, 20x about 153	1,450
1 lot n. s. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, 20x about 155	1,475
1 lot n. s. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, 20x about 157	1,500
1 lot n. w. corner of Marcy-av. and Macon-st., 20x95	1,625
1 lot w. s. of Marcy-av., 20 ft. n. of Macon-st., adjoining above, same size	1,075
1 lot w. s. of Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size	1,025
1 lot w. s. of Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size	1,050
1 lot w. s. of Marcy-av., adjoining above, same size	1,025
5 lots n. s. Macon-st., 95 ft. w. of Marcy-av., each 20x100, $1,100 each	5,500
5 lots n. s. Macon-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,075 each	5,375
2 lots n. s. Macon-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,100 each	2,200
1 lot s. w. corner Marcy-av. and Halsey-st., 20x95	1,425
4 lots w. s. Marcy-av., 20 ft. s. of Halsey-st., adjoining above, each same size, $1,000 each	4,000
5 lots s. s. Halsey-st., 95 ft. w. of Marcy-av., each 20x100, $950 each	4,740
5 lots s. s. Halsey-st., adjoining above, each same size, $925 each	4,625
2 lots s. s. Halsey-st., adjoining above, each same size, $950 each	1,900
3 lots s. s. Halsey-st., adjoining above, each 20x about 138, $1,000 each	3,000
1 lot s. s. Halsey-st., adjoining above, 30x about 144	1,525

Other Sales.

4 lots s. s. Herkimer-st., 100 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., extending through to former line of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, together forming plot in size 50x185.6, M. Darling purchaser, $485 per lot	$1,940
4 lots s. s. Herkimer-st., 150 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., adjoining above, dimensions same, purchaser same, $480 per lot	1,920
2 lots s. s. Herkimer-st., 50 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., each 25x92.9, Dr. Johnson, purchaser, $540 each	1,080
1 gore lot s. s. Herkimer-st., 100 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., adjoining above, 20.8x92.9x58.8x100.3, W. E. Dusenbury, purchaser	245
3 lots in rear of lot last named and fronting on the old railway line above referred to, plot in size, 96.9x92.9x58.5x100.3, same purchaser as above, $245 per lot	735

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, July 11.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

1 plot No. 2 Jamaica-av., corner Whittier-st., 4 9-10 City lots, $305 per lot	$1,495
1 plot No. 1 Jamaica-av., 53 ft. from Whittier-st., 4 4-5 City lots, $310 per lot	1,488
1 plot No. 418 Jamaica-av., corner Whittier-st., 4½ City lots, $350 per lot	1,575
1 plot No. 419 Jamaica-av., adjoining above, 4 3-10 City lots, $300 per lot	1,290
1 plot No. 425 Jamaica-av., near R. G. Embree's, 5 lots, $310 per lot	1,550
1 plot No. 426 Jamaica-av., adjoining above, 5 lots, $305 per lot	1,525
1 plot No. 427 Jamaica-av., adjoining above, 5 lots, $315 per lot	1,575
4 lots, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Whittier-st., $210 each	840
4 lots, Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 Whittier-st., $200 each	800
4 lots, Nos. 414, 415, 416 and 417, corner Whittier and Union sts., $215 each	860
4 lots, Nos. 374, 375, 376 and 377, corner Union and Whittier sts., $195 each	780
4 lots, Nos. 370, 371, 372 and 373, corner Whittier and Moore sts., $180 each	720
2 lots, Nos. 378 and 379 Union-st., $190 each	380
13 lots, Nos. 380 to 392 Union-st., $185 each	2,405
4 lots, Nos. 318, 319, 320 and 321 Moore-st., $165 each	660
2 lots, Nos. 322 and 323 Moore-st., $185 each	370
6 lots, Nos. 324 to 329 Moore-st., $170 each	1,020
8 lots, Nos. 306 to 313 Milton-st., $170 each	1,360

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FRUIT FARM AT A BARGAIN—Thirty-two acres near Suffern, N. Y.; ten acres orchard; river, mountain views, &c.; stock and utensils at auction July 15, at 1 P. M.; farm at private sale only; very cheap.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—SHOP, 25 FEET front, 46 feet deep, with shop on fifth floor, 21 by 14 feet, with a door that opens on the roof; the shops are No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

STORE TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store and premises No. 436 Broome-st. to let, or the lease and good-will for sale; lease expires May, 1876; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

THE BRILLIANT OPENING SALE OF

FLUSHING LAWN

INTRODUCED THIS CREME DE LA CREME OF

VILLAGE PROPERTY

TO FULLY

1,500 ENTHUSIASTIC ATTENDANTS,

The most of whom intended to buy, but were disappointed by the drenching rain, which necessitated an

ADJOURNMENT

UNTIL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

ON THIS OCCASION

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN

AND A

SPLENDID COLLATION

WILL BE PROVIDED.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND

HAS BEEN ENGAGED.

REMEMBER—Special train will leave via James Slip and 34-st. ferries at 11¼ A. M., half an hour earlier than on the first sale.

Free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO RENT—IN WEST-chester County, adjoining West Farms.—A large frame mansion, with modern improvements; garden, stable, coach-house; fourteen acres of land; newly painted and prepared throughout; well adapted for Winter or Summer use; three miles from Harlem; a good macadamized road all the way through; to a good tenant a lease for a term of years will be given at a low rent; New-Haven Railroad will run close by. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & CO., No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

TO LEASE OR SELL—HOUSE AND furniture for three or five years, No. 78 St. Marks-place; has twelve rooms and bedrooms with parlors and extension 52 feet, six large pantries, closets, bath-tub, water-closet, wash-house, three tubs, hot and cold water, and gas on every floor; fifteen tons of coal; three new carpets, parlor curtains and shades; all in fine order. Call and see it from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET UNTIL APRIL NEXT—A handsomely-furnished house at Spuyten Duyvil, with grounds, carriage-house and stable; rent, $1,200. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HANDSOME brown-stone house on West 48th-st., to private family; $225 per month. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see tha the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 13, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River.

4,410 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, cargo schooner *Chieftain*, from Palermo.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,)
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositers as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time, when required on and after the 17th inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAYS from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 136,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent, free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from this to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
July 6, 1871.

Cash Assets	$469,285 46
Cash Capital	200,000 00
Surplus	250,235 46

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President,
J. S. BARKER, Vice-President.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

(ESTABLISHED 1787.)

OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1871.

Blank orders for Dividends, payable on 17th inst., may be had at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 148 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

DIVIDEND.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 8, 1871.

A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. (free of tax) is now payable. A return of Fifty (50) per Cent., (free of tax,) in scrip, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, has this day been declared, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1871. Six (6) per Cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip will be paid Sept. 1, 1871.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at this office on 15th inst. free of Government tax, to holders registered as such at the closing of books on 30th ult. The transfer-books will be open for transfer on 17th inst.

M. K. JESUP, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 129 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, BANKERS,
NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., on the capital stock and reserved fund, is payable, on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.

JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six perC ent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the shareholders of this Company on the 15th inst. The books will be closed until that date.

CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

NO. 420 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE.

Deposits before July 21 will draw interest as if they had been made in June.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 23 Abingdon-square,
and
No. 8 8th-av.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.

EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent.—per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.

Bank books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.

THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.

WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Six per Cent. per annum* on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.

S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17.

WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.

ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST and an EXTRA DIVIDEND, amounting together to the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, to July 1, 1871, is due and payable on and after July 19; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest as a deposit of July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,823 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,523; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 W. 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry for two very neat experienced girls, one as good cook, or cook and laundress, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understand their business, and will be found civil and obliging; best of reference. Apply at No. 41 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH woman, middle aged, employment as first-class cook; understands soups, creams, jellies, pastry, bread and biscuit baking; no washing; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 409 2d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOman, very respectable, a situation as nurse, nursery governess, or lady's maid; she is thoroughly experienced in all; speaks French, English and German fluently; has got the best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and thorough cook; meats, game, fish, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a highly-recommended, competent young woman, or will do chamberwork and waiting; understands the care of silver, and gets up salads in the best manner; is an excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young French (Parisian) girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 28 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, an experienced traveler, as ladies' maid with a family going to Europe; one who is never sea sick; can give the best references. Address or apply at No. 20 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant Danish girl as chamber-maid and waitress and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a neat servant, a good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in the country as chamber-maid, and waitress or nurse; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 405 East 14th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Apply at 156 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as good cook and to do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 543 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and do plain sewing. Apply at present employer's, No. 102 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant as cook or house-keeper, in the City; no objections to assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or house-work; very respectable; good City references; City or country. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 229 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION for a girl, aged fourteen, to do house-work where there are no other servants kept; a small family without children preferred. Call at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, of good address and good City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 224 East 47th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUation as nurse, chamber-maid or waitress, to remain in the City. Call or address A. J., No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a steady single man who understands the proper management of horses; is a safe, experienced driver; can milk; willing to make himself useful; unexceptionable City references. Address W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A respectable Protestant man as porter, collector, &c., or any position requiring a trustworthy man; good references; four years in last place. Address T. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—A YOUNG ENGLISHman desires to apprentice himself this Fall to a dentist; has a slight knowledge of the profession. For further particulars, address A. B. C., No. 1,248 Broadway Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY arrived from Europe, a situation as porter, time-keeper, or any place of confidence; willing to make himself useful at anything; writes well. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY arrived from Europe, a situation as porter or caretaker; will make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good position. Address W. J. CONNELL, No. 54 Chambers-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARried man; is a first-class silk and dress-goods salesman, having many years' experience; would be willing to take a situation as light porter or private watchman; is not afraid to work; the best of reference given. Address DONALD, Box 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with references, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PORTER COMPETENT TO attend to receiving goods, and able to control men. Address in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 2,396 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO TO Orange, N. J.; colored man or German preferred. Apply at No. 108 Wall-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE and seamstress, at No. 118 East 24th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,

who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.

CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. H. WRIGHT, } Residing in Philadelphia.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOS. W. DREXEL, J. N. ROBINSON, } Residing in New-York.

PARIS, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 3 Rue Scribe.

DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP

NO. 64 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.

The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.

HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of TUGNOT, THOMPSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

GEORGE TUGNOT,
JOHN THOMPSON,
WILLIAM COCKCROFT,
ALFRED SCHANCK.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

MR. JAMES J. GOODWIN IS AUTHORized to sign our firm name per procuration from this date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.

T. B. MUSGRAVE,
S. B. MUSGRAVE,
J. G. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Britannia.......Sat., July 15	Iowa.........Wed., July 19
Europa.........Sat., July 22	Ismailia......Wed., July 26
India...........Sat., July 29	Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 2
Columbia.......Sat., Aug. 5	Alexandria....Wed., Aug. 9

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2:30 P. M. BALTIC, Aug. —, to follow. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.........ROUSSAN......Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE...........DAURE.........Saturday, Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, THOMPSON, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.

ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

NEMESIS..................Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, July 20, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, July 12	Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
China, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT—The steamer SHERMAN, in consequence of detention at Quarantine, will sail SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., and not Thursday, July 13, as previously advertised.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau). July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 27

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARDINER, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Wednesday, Aug. 16

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,)
ONLY..........892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds

OF

WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA.

Guaranteed by the
CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA,
and by the
GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

Above bonds bought and sold by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
I. G. KAPPNER,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company,
St. Joseph, Mo.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.
The annual election for directors of this Company will take place at their office in Marshalltown, Iowa, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and such other business transacted as may regularly come before said meeting.
J. MILLER, JR., Secretary.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, June 27, 1871.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TRAVELING CREDITS,

AVAILABLE FOR DRAFTS ON
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
OR
Messrs. DREXEL HARJES & CO., Paris,
AT OPTION OF THE HOLDER.
ISSUED BY
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

A GOOD SECURITY.

THE CALUMET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, $1,000 each, 9½ years to run, principal and coupons payable in New-York, secured by deed of trust to J. Young Scammon, Potter Palmer, and Benjamin F. Haddock, of Chicago, being first lien on Company's land in Cook (Chicago) County—5,000 acres at $60—the land, without improvements, being worth four times the amount. But a limited number of the bonds remain for sale at 95 by
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
No. 120 BROADWAY.

Where circulars, with full particulars, may be obtained.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1897, interest payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the rich coal-fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million Dollars, (or $10,000 per mile of road,) payable as above. The road is fully completed, and earning much more than sufficient to pay the interest on its bonds. At the rate at which we are selling these securities, (83 and the accrued interest,) we recommend them as the best and safest of the new mortgage bonds now offered to investors.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK.
Office No. 135 Broadway.

Branch Offices { 586 Sixth-av., New-York.
203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1871 .	4,669,125 90
Liabilities	183,162 23

ABSTRACT OF THE
THIRTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
Showing the Condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1871:

ASSETS.	
Cash, balance in bank	$339,929 08
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate, worth $4,718,000	1,829,985 00
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities, $196,930)	155,300 00
United States stocks (market value)	1,446,343 75
State and Municipal stocks and bonds (market value)	562,822 50
Bank stocks (market value)	141,100 00
Interest due on 1st July, 1871	32,015 93
Balance in hand of agents	89,462 69
Bills receivable	30,778 87
Other property, miscellaneous items	31,863 50
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at this office	7,645 31
Real estate	1,500 00
Government stamps on hand	379 27
Total	$4,669,125 90

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of tax.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 11th July, 1871.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
On a completed road in profitable operation,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
ALSO,
8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA
ON COMPLETED ROAD,
AT 95 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST. N. Y.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons; thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 12, 1871.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED
THAT A
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF SIX (6) PER CENT.
has been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, FREE FROM TAX, at their OFFICE IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due in 1897, interest payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the rich coal-fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East.

The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for one million dollars, (or $10,000 per mile of road,) payable as above.

The road is fully completed and earning much more than sufficient to pay the interest on its bonds.

At the rate at which we are selling these securities, (83 and the accrued interest,) we recommend them as the best and safest of the new mortgage bonds now offered to investors.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL PIERSON,
CHARLES BUTTS,
WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WM. T. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
GEORGE H. PECK,
JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,
URIAH J. SMITH,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
J. VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
WALTER BARNES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHARLES H. ISHAM,
WILLIAM PALEN,
JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED City property, in sums not less than $10,000 each; principals only need apply.
E. C. DELAVAN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place. Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, and adulterations of drugs and prescriptions. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY FOR SALE—IS THIRTEEN HANDS high, safe and kind for lady or child; has all gaits in saddle; is safe and kind for children's use; warranted. Apply at No. 394 3d-av. Also, wagon, harness, saddle and bridle.

STIVERS ROAD WAGON FOR SALE, in perfect order; also best City-made harness, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY, PONY PHAETON and harness; very handsome establishment; been used by lady and children; price reasonable; sold for no fault. Can be seen at Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, FIFTEEN hands high, with wagon and harness; can trot in three minutes; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at the stables, 5th-av., between 88th and 90th sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BROWN HORSE, 15.3, sound and kind, in double or single harness, and under saddle. Can be seen at No. 140 West 28th-st., private stable.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP grocery wagon. Apply at No. 208 West 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PLEASANT, DESIRABLE ROOMS, connecting, on second floor, with gas, closets and privilege of bath-room, to let, with board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; a fine opportunity for a party of gentlemen to obtain rooms together; location pleasant and easy of access, and house kept in perfect order. Inquire at No. 242 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.; also board for single gentlemen.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—Spacious rooms for families and gentlemen; superior board; Summer prices; references.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 33d-st.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor, front; also hall room; front and back hall rooms on third floor; house first-class; references.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room to let, with or without board; references required. Address 114 River-terrace.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS WITH first-class board, at No. 3 Hamilton Park, New-Brighton, or inquire at No. 134 West 34th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.

OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.

A quiet, retired Summer resort; close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—Distance from City fifty miles; house two miles from depot at Monroe; stages connect; every accommodation for first-class guests; excursion tickets $2; apply early. J. PATTERSON, or C. H. SANBORN, No. 78 Duane-st.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra room. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD CAN be had at the Cromwell House, Garrison's Landing, Hudson River Railroad, opposite West Point; new house, with good shade and accommodations. For further particulars inquire at No. 106 East 23d-st., New-York.

SUMMER RETREAT.—THE MOST DElightful place in the State. The New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J. Inquire at No. 54½ West 32d-st., or by mail.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORTH GRANville, Washington County, N. Y., double house, of brick; large rooms, well furnished; shade-trees, pleasant views and drives, and every way desirable; terms $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT OR NINE BOARDERS CAN find first-class accommodations during the Summer months at Neshanic, on south branch of New-Jersey Central; fifty yards from depot and two hours' ride from New-York City. Apply to R. G. LUDLOW, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.— Westchester County.—ELLEN STARK, plaintiff, versus RACHEL S. ROGERS, Stephen S. Marshall, John Bussing, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and William H. Miller, John J. Goetschius, Eliza Jane Wilson, individually and as administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Andrew Wilson, Jr., deceased; Albert L. Wilson, Carolyn Wilson, Belle Wilson, Harry G. Wilson, Joseph A. Wilson, Auguste Noel and Auguste Saurel. James K. Pell, Cornelius Dever and David Clarkson, Jr., (survivors, &c., of Walden Pell and Clarence Pell,) Eder V. Haughwout, Francis B. Nicol and William Davidsen, (survivors, &c., of William P. Cahill,) Henry Leger, Thomas Palmer, and Martha, his wife, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of you: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1871.
RODMAN & ADAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint above referred to in the foregoing summons, was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, New-York.—Dated April 7, 1871.
RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 William-street,
(after May 1, 1871, No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.)
je22-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY. —JOHN F. SADDINGTON against WILLIAM TURNER and Mistress Turner, his wife; John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife; Charles W. Engelmann and Mistress Engelmann, his wife; Thomas T. Cortis, Frederick B. Hill, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Calvin Burr, William Churchill, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of WILLIAM S. CONANT, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1871.
JOHN C. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL BICKNELL against WILLIAM CHURCHILL and SARAH J., his wife, Calvin Burr and Julia Ann, his wife, William Turner and Mistress Turner, his wife, John Stell and Mistress Stell, his wife, Thomas T. Cortis, Henry Hagner, John C. Smith, Cornelia D. Conant and John W. Harway, administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of William S. Conant, deceased, and Lewis Tuthill, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1871.
JOHN C. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
je8-1aw6wTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO EXTEND A WHOLESALE business, a special or active partner with a capital of $30,000 to $40,000; business first-class and no liabilities. Principals only address MERCHANT, Box No. 5,050 Post-office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLEMING SMITH, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Fleming Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of June, A. D. 1871.
FRANKLIN H. CHURCHILL, Assignee.
je29-1aw3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Mitchell's old Olympic Mock Rehearsal,
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN;
And a new American local comedy, entitled,
AN ANGEL.

LAST MATINEE (but one) SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½.

MONDAY, July 17—Benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of Boucicault's drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
JOHN COLLINS as MILES NACOPPALEEN, with songs—"Cruiskeen Lawn" and "Widow Machree." DOMINICK MURRAY (his celebrated part) as Danny Mann. Miss EMMA HOWSON, (with songs,) as Eily O'Connor. MONDAY NEXT, OLIVER DOUD BYRON. Across the Continent.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

E. P. RANDALL..........................Manager
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THE BERGER FAMILY,
SWISS BELL-RINGERS, VOCALISTS AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
AND ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
NEXT FRIDAY, JULY 14.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the great success of JULLIEN'S BENEFIT PROGRAMME, and by general request,
THE SAME WILL BE REPEATED ON FRIDAY, JULY 14.
FULL PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.
Admission, 50 cents; twelve tickets, $4.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.
WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.
The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.
RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODMAN Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time-table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead. Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 5s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
Will be presented an entirely original drama, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled
ELFIE;
OR, THE CHERRY-TREE INN.

The play will be presented with NEW MUSIC, NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, and NEW COSTUMES.

In the third act a COUNTRY DANCE.

The drama will have the advantage of the following well-known artists in the cast: Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, J. H. STODDART, CHARLES FISHER, TEESDALE, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

ACT 1.—DECEPTION.
ACT 2.—MYSTIFICATION.
THE MURDER AND THE MURDERER.
ACT 3.—EXPLANATION.
MERRY-MAKING AND A DANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
of the favorite and popular artists,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
UNDER TWO FLAGS.
FRIDAY, July 14, benefit of ROSE WATKINS,
TRODDEN DOWN.
MATINEE SATURDAY, July 15.
MONDAY, July 17, JOHNNY ALLEN, as SCHNIEDER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MR. J. M. WARD.
Every evening at 8. Saturday afternoon at 2.
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.
Matinee every day (but Saturday) at 2 P. M.
THE KNIGHT OF ARVA.
And farce of GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
MONDAY, JULY 17, LES MISERABLES.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE PRODIGAL SON,

Now on exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.
eavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion..........................$1
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND EXCURSION from New-York, Albany and Troy to Montreal via Troy and Albany steamers, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers, under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, N. Y., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, 1871, inclusive. Tickets from Troy, Albany and New-York to Montreal and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning and evening trains. New-York to Montreal only $15 20; Albany to Montreal only $13 20; Troy to Montreal only $12 90. About half the usual fare. Tickets may be had at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Ticket Office at Albany, Troy, Cohoes, the Troy Steamer Offices, and of M. VAINE, General Agent, No. 590 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA and ANNA; Eaglewood, Excelsior Park and Oriental Grove to let. Office No. 383 West-st., near Christopher. H. B. CROSSETT.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.—Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steam-boat FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARNEY, Jr., will leave daily from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings. Christopher-st., North River, 2:20; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4, North River, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, 3. Hoboken every Wednesday, foot 5th-st., 8 A. M. Jersey City every Wednesday, foot Morris-st., 8:30 A. M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL. The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.— The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 7...12:00 M.	Friday, July 7...5:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 8. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, July 10. 8:00 A. M.
Monday, July 10. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, July 11. 9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, July 11. 3:10 P. M.	Wed., July 12...10:00 A. M.
Wed., July 12.... 3:30 P. M.	Thurs., July 13..3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 13..11:00 A. M.	Friday, July 14..3:00 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th..11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th.. 3:00 P. M.
Wed'sday, 12th. 12:00 M.	Wed'sday, 12th. 4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 13th. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th.... 6:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th.... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th. 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 15th. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th. 6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 16th.... 7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th.... 3:00 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 1 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:20; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.— The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 3:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

THE PEOPLE ON MAYOR HALL AND THE RING.

A Name Forever Infamous.

To A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: When a citizen of New-York, holding the Chief Magistracy of the City, stoops to the vulgar acts of a demagogue, to hide his partisan corruption, he should be treated as recreant to his office, and as no longer deserving that consideration to which his official dignity would otherwise entitle him. CIÇERO denounced, as worthy of death, illustrious citizens of Rome who sought to build up their power and influence in the State by appealing to the base passions of the lower orders of the people; and think you that intelligent men of all parties do not understand your miserable attempt at argument, to justify your order forbidding the Orangemen to parade on the 12th inst.? Are you so elated with your brief authority, as to think your apology will have any other effect than to intensify the scorn with which all honorable men, without distinction of party, will look upon your low and vulgar acts? Your affected solicitude for the peace and safety of the City, is too gauze-like, to hide the real deformity of your partisan conduct. When an official has determined to do a dishonorable act, in order to accomplish some political object, if he takes an open, direct course, to compass this end men will sometimes even palliate the enormity of the offense on account of the bold manner of its accomplishment; but when, by low cunning and base indiscretion, he excuses his villainy, he merits and will receive unmitigated contempt.

Your masters, the rowdies and roughs of New-York, by whose suffrage you disgrace the high office you hold, influenced by bigotry and religious intolerance, forewarned you to prevent the parade of the Orangemen, upon pain of losing their votes, and you yielded to their insolent demand, and so damned your name to infamy. Every attempt on your part to excuse this cowardly surrender to a mob, only sinks you deeper and deeper in the cesspool of political corruption.

JUNIUS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Where Are Our Rulers?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Where is Roman Catholic SWEENY? Where is Roman Catholic CONNOLLY? and of more importance than the others at this juncture, where is Roman Catholic BRENNAN, said to be Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, or as some wags entitle it New-Hibernia? It certainly is passing strange that they should all be absent at this time. Would it not be well for the Board of Health to appoint a commission of physicians to inquire into their health, and render them medical aid, if they are not too far away from the City? Poor BILL TWEED, we understand, is on his back at Greenwich, Conn., and will most probably remain there until he considers himself out of danger. It is stated, however, on good authority, that after buying a few more lakes, opening a few more streets and parks, and disposing of his interest in patent pavements, he proposes visiting Pope "PIO NONO" to congratulate him on his infallibility, also at the same time bear the congratulations of the poor voters, among whom he distributed $50,000 last Winter. It has been asked by some credulous persons how he made, or came in possession of that amount; but as poor TWEED is on his back, on a second reflection it was considered very inhuman to try and ring a reply from him. It is hinted that Slippery Dick is now absent for the purpose of opening a school, styled "Book-keeping made easy," or, taxes on personal and real estate reduced at sight. He may refer to MOSES TAYLOR, WILLIAM B. ASTOR and others, as it is generally understood in this community that those gentlemen have large taxes to pay, both personal and real, and have received a diploma from the President of this new institution as adepts at the new style.

N. B.—White-washing in all its branches will be taught in the above school.

INVESTIGATOR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

What Tweed will Say.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why not put the stereotyped interview at once into type? It is bound to appear within forty-eight hours; something to this effect: Mr. TWEED is found calmly and busily engaged at his post; he receives the *Blatherskite* man with great cordiality and courtesy, and promptly answers all his questions. Had gone to Greenwich for a few hours relaxation; had forgotten all about this Orange business; in fact, had never given the matter two thoughts; first heard of Mr. KELSO's order late on Tuesday; was greatly surprised and annoyed, but still having every possible confidence in that officer's efficiency, concluded he must have been induced to act thus on earnest solicitation of eminent property-holders, &c., &c.

"DISGUSTED SOVEREIGN."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Surrender of New-York City to the Enemy.

Every emblem of what was supposed to be the great American Republic was suppressed or removed today so as not to offend our conquerors. The flag of our country was nowhere exhibited. Broadway, which was wont to make a great display of bunting and the Stars and Stripes, had not one solitary flag on any of its public buildings or institutions to show our adopted citizens, who do not affiliate with the powers that be, that they could be protected under its folds. How degrading, how humiliating to every American native-born citizen is this state of things. I, for one, do not accept the situation. I am yet in revolt, and I call on our American citizens, native or otherwise, to rally under the banners of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence declared by our forefathers, and fight it on that line if it takes all Summer and years to come.

P. S.—The German, Jewish and other foreign-born citizen element, who are not in affiliation with the enemy, are with us.

CAPT. K.

A Representative Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. J. MCGERKIN is honest enough to give you his sentiments, which are those of almost the whole Irish Catholic population. Now what has brought on this state of things? Nothing but the neglect of our business men to go to the polls and vote, because they cannot spare the time. If this goes on any longer we shall be their slaves within ten years from now, or it will bring on a religious war. Next Fall we can overthrow the whole party, if all will vote, very easy. I have always been a Democrat, but since yesterday I have left their ranks, never to return, and so have fifty thousand others.

A NEW REPUBLICAN.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

What is Thought of the City Authorities' Weakness and the Governor's Tardy Action.

From the Albany Argus, (Democratic.)

It is quite true that the Orangemen have *no right* to the streets. But they have the same right that others have always enjoyed. It is true that the event they sought to celebrate was of remote and foreign origin. But most of our commemorations have such an origin. Our Christmas and Church holidays, our national anniversaries of St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. George, &c., the birthdays we celebrate, the centenary of SCOTT, or of LUTHER, the birthday of BURNS, &c. It is true that the intended parade was calculated to arouse the animosity of a large and excitable class. But must we yield to this class? Must Germans forego their rights, lest Frenchmen be irritated; or the Masonic Order abdicate their franchise, because an old partisan hatred still shows its hostility to them? Are "Popish priests" to doff their vestments and disguise their office, lest bigot hands should be incited to shower stones upon them?

New-York is the freest city in the world. It has noble institutions, a generous people, charters the most ample, patriotism and public spirit capable of any sacrifice. It tolerates no inquisitorial systems, and enforces no vexatious systems of police. But it needs to complete its character a hand fearless to assert the law, and inexorable in the enforcement of it. That would make it, beyond dispute, the greatest city of the world.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It is only fair to say that the Catholic clergy have made every effort in New-York to make their followers listen to reason and let the Orangemen commemorate their anniversary without interference. But they failed to do any good. The people cared little for the protest of the priesthood. The mob declared that the Irish Protestants should not parade, and Tammany has said So be it! Was there ever a more humiliating spectacle of the prostration of liberty and law? Are the people of the Metropolis and of the Empire State prepared to keep power in the hands of those who dare not, or will not, oppose the will of an Irish Catholic mob?

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The right of assemblage is sacred. The law is clear and unmistakable. If Mayor HALL is to settle it for us that the law must be discarded and nullified whenever its enforcement in a particular case may be objectionable to a particular class of men, then we have a principle established ten times more dangerous than any peril of a riot. There is no escape from this matter. It is a plain, direct question between the observance of law on one side and the overthrow of law on the other.

From the Newark Courier.

One of the most disgraceful, cowardly acts ever perpetrated by anything calling itself a municipal government, was the surrender by Mayor HALL, of New-York, to the dictation of a mob of Irish Catholics, who threatened to create a riot if a body of men opposed to them in religious belief attempted to parade the streets of that City to-morrow on their way to a picnic. Is it any wonder that thousands of the best citizens of New-York are annually removing to New-Jersey and other places, outside of a government which so abjectly confesses itself the mere slave to do the will of such a power?

From the Troy Times.

The Democratic government in the City of New-York has surrendered to the mob. There is nothing surprising in their act. Hypocrisy was never more plain than that of these Tammany place-men. They cringe and cower before a factious mob, which they ought to quell. Their acts show their unfitness for the positions which they fill, and make a man's face tingle with shame to think that such cowardly and mercenary politicians should anywhere be custodians of the rights of American freemen.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The proclamation forbidding the Orangemen to parade is the most humiliating document ever signed by an American citizen.

From the Trenton Gazette.

Every American journal that is true to its nation will indignantly denounce this gross outrage upon our cherished principle of equal rights and fair play. Only those sheets whose patriotic love of country and its institutions is entirely subservient to the miserable demands of party success, will attempt to gloss over and cover the shame of this betrayal of our dearest rights.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Tammany has added the crime of cowardice to its long list of defaults. There is one reflection of a national character which forces itself—cowardice killed the Democracy in 1861; it will bury it in 1871. The American people will never forgive those repeated departures backward.

From the Philadelphia Post.

Something more disgraceful than a riot has occurred in New-York—the formal surrender of its City Government to a mob.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The Tammany Ring has shown the most abject subserviency to the mob, in this instance, as in former instances, and the mob rejoices in another of their many triumphs.

From the Rochester Express.

Mayor HALL and Superintendent of Police KELSO, who, yesterday, won some honor for their promise to protect a peaceable gathering of Orangemen, in New-York City, have sunk many per cent. in popular respect, by their cowardly surrender to the mob. The preservation of order by a cowardly surrender to the mob, makes the future mob rule of New-York City all the more secure.

From the Buffalo Express.

Indications of grave import already give warning that the next great civil conflict on this continent will be a religious strife. The action of the Catholic Church upon many questions leave us no room to doubt that they seek to control the Government affairs of this country, and when that occurs, if it ever does, no one will believe for a moment that the same religious toleration will be enjoyed that exists today. The attitude of the Catholic Church upon our public-school system gives no encouragement to hope that in such an event this institution would be left to us. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the spirit that is now manifested toward a few hundred Orangemen in New-York would be shown toward all who differed from the doctrine of the Romish Church. These are unpleasant things to say, and they are thoughts that we would gladly avoid, but we cannot shut our eyes to the great facts that exist, and the results to which we are evidently tending. Our Catholic fellow-citizens owe it to themselves and the Church to which they yield their allegiance to see to it, that there will be no cause for these reflections. They cannot deny that there exists an occasion for them now, and the present excitement in New-York is a notable instance in point.

From the Chicago Times, (Democratic.)

It is difficult to understand what justification there can be for the order of the Mayor of New-York, through the Police Superintendent, forbidding the parade of Orangemen. There is a suspicion of demagogueism about this business that should have been avoided. The authorities of New-York owed it to themselves to have allowed the proposed parade of Irish Protestants, just as they would have allowed a celebration of Germans, Catholics, or any other race or denomination; and if there were threatenings of disturbance, they should have prepared to preserve the peace on this as on any other occasion.

From the Providence Journal.

The action of the City authorities is the surrender of the law at the feet of an Irish mob, and an acknowledgment that the Protestant religion exists in New-York only by the toleration of the Catholics, and that its exercise may be suspended at their pleasure.

From the Brooklyn Union.

One thing is perfectly obvious: The Democratic Tammany Ring that has plundered New-York City by millions to enrich men who are morally no better than thieves, stands before the country today as a self-indicted, self-confessed and self-revealed gang of political and official spaniels, without the courage, the capacity or the principle necessary to govern a great city. Not a man of them ought ever again to be honored with any public trust. Such an exhibition as they have made within the past few days ought to consign them to everlasting infamy. It is time for New-York City to rid itself of the Tammany Ring.

From the Troy Whig.

The cowards are Superintendent KELSO and Mayor HALL. They obey the mob, and issue the order prohibiting the parade of the Orange procession. The magistrates who will not protect all men in their rights, and in the equal enjoyment of the common highways, are unfit for their office. They will be despised by the mob, and spurned by all honest citizens.

From the Albany Express.

A great outrage upon popular rights has been committed under the sanction of the municipal authorities of the City of New-York, and it is proper that the people and the Press should take cognizance of and boldly but firmly denounce it and those under whose direction it has been perpetrated. The cowardice and treacherous pusillanimity which have united to concede to the mob everything that the mob demanded, must find no countenance or support among our peaceable native and foreign-born citizens.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Superintendent KELSO's order, with its partisan gloss, its transparent sophistries and its cowardly spirit, is unworthy of a man charged with protecting the lives and property of a million persons, and ought to secure his ignominious dismissal as an incompetent officer. But this is not all. Behind this supple policeman stands Tammany, the real author of the disgraceful capitulation. It is no excuse for KELSO that his masters, the Ring, dictated the order, in response to the dictation of their masters, the mob; for his office has been filled by men, like his predecessor, whom neither bribes nor threats could betray into such a shameful course. But while the ignominy is his, the responsibility is Tammany's.

From the Utica Herald.

And this is our much-boasted City of Democratic rule! The authorities of New-York have yielded to the insulting dictates of a mob. Such is the long and short of Superintendent KELSO's extraordinary order of Monday, forbidding the Orangemen to parade the streets today. Twist it as you will, bury its real significance as deeply as you will in rhetorical generalities, it means just that. So the indignant and insulted citizens of New-York interpret it; so the whole country must interpret it. The order is worse than a mere display of cowardice; it is worse than a confession of inefficiency.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Mayor HALL, of New-York, has made a very palpable and grievous error in issuing his proclamation forbidding the Orange Society to march in procession today. He has proven himself unworthy the office he holds. The sooner he resigns the better all round.

From the Hartford Courant.

When the New-York authorities, who have bowed in meek submission to the intolerance of the mob, read the manly proclamation of Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, not only permitting the Orangemen to parade, but enforcing their right so to do by the powers with which he is invested, they must have confessed to themselves that they had shown a mean and truckling spirit totally unworthy their office.

From the Providence Herald (Democratic.)

Superintendent KELSO has issued an order forbidding the Orangemen's parade, as well as the Hibernian Society's target shoot. We deem this an unwise step, and one which is likely to bear bitter fruits, but it is no time now to discuss it.

OBITUARY.

Alexander Keith Johnston, LL. D.

The distinguished geographer whose death is announced by telegraph from London, today, was born at Kirkhill, near Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 28, 1804, was educated with a view to the medical profession, but learned the engravers' art, in which he acquired great skill. He designed to establish a school of geography, and after much study published his *National Atlas*, in 1843. His application of physical science to geography resulted, under the counsel of HUMBOLDT, in the production of the *Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena*. He was a corresponding member of the principal Geographical Societies of the world, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University. Among his works are the *Dictionary of Geography*, an *Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe*, an *Atlas of Astronomy*, an *Atlas of the United States of North America*, and *The Handy Atlas of General Geography*.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Rigorous German Rule in the Occupied Districts of France.

The Reputed Thiers Letter to the Pope a Forgery.

Austria Capable of Equipping an Army of 650,000 Men.

Indignation Among Satank's, Satanta's and Big Tree's Indians.

They Hold a War-Dance and Declare for War.

A Southern Congressman's Theory of the Kuklux.

FRANCE.

Disorders in the Occupied Districts—Communists Trials—Col. Lindsay's Cross of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, July 12.—Quarrels between the inhabitants and the German troops in the occupied districts continue to be of frequent occurrence, and cause the Germans to resort to rigorous measures for their prevention. The Court-martials for the trial of the Communist prisoners have not yet opened, and the time for the commencement of proceedings is as yet unsettled. It was Col. LOYD LINDSAY upon whom the Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred. Col. LINDSAY was at the head of one of the English societies for the relief of the wounded in France.

A Response to the Count de Chambord—Reported Expatriation of Women Denied—The Thiers Letter to the Pope a Forgery—Beginning of the German Evacuation.

PARIS, July 12.—It is stated that the party of the Right in the Assembly is preparing an answer to the proclamation of the Count DE CHAMBORD. M. GAMBETTA appeared in the Assembly yesterday and took his seat. The Minister of Marine, in an address before the Assembly, gave an explicit contradiction to the report which had obtained publicity that a thousand women, arrested in Paris as incendiaries, &c., after the occupation of the capital by the Versailles army, were to be transported to Cayenne. M. FAVRE, in a speech before the same body, declared that the letter recently published as from M. THIERS to the Pope is apocryphal. The *Official Journal* of today also states positively that the alleged letter is a forgery. The Count DE POLIGNAC is dead. M. LAMOTTE, Ex-Prefect of the Eure, has been extradited by Switzerland at the request of the French Government. M. FERRE, a Communist leader, has been arrested. The payment of the first installment of the German indemnity was completed today, and the evacuation of the departments of the Seine, Inferieure, Eure and Somme, by the German forces has already begun.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Relations with France—Military Resources of Austria.

BERLIN, July 12.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says Germany, confident in her own strength, watches with calmness and sympathy the redevelopment of France. Her only desire now is to bring about, as speedily as possible, the re-establishment of friendly relations.

VIENNA, July 12.—The Austrian Delegation have approved the estimated expenditure for raising the Austrian legation at Berlin to a full embassy. Debate on the military estimates is now in progress. The Minister of War reports that Austria is already able to furnish an army of 650,000 men. Count VON BEUST, in a speech supporting the estimates, said now was the best time for thoroughly organizing the army without creating mistrust.

THE INDIANS.

Exasperation of the Kiowas Over the Capture of Their Chiefs—Will There be War?—Cochiz, the Apache Chief, Invited to Washington—His Fears for the Safety of His Women and Children.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The War Department has received a letter from Col. GRIERSON, commanding at Fort Sill, dated June 19, in which he says:

On the 14th two Kiowas, at the camps of the Comanches and Caddos, heard the report of GEORGE WASHINGTON CADDO, an Indian, relative to the departure of SATANTA, SATANK, and BIG TREE for Texas, the killing of SATANK, and SATANTA's message to his people, &c., after which they started for the Kiowa camps to convey the information received. Soon afterward a Caddo Indian, who had been at the Kiowa camp, returned to Wichita Agency, with the information that previous to the execution of the two Indians referred to, an Arrapahoe Indian arrived there with information to the effect that SATANK had been killed at Fort Sill, and that BIG TREE and SATANTA had been started to Texas, and were shortly afterward killed on the road. This information created great excitement. A portion of the Cheyennes were there, and a great war dance was held, and the Kiowas declared for war, the Cheyennes to join them. The Comanches think that when the Kiowas learn the true story in regard to the killing of SATANK, and that SATANTA and BIG TREE are not dead, and that much depends upon the course taken by the Kiowas as to how long SATANTA and BIG TREE are permitted to live, that they will change their plans and decide not to go to war. The Caddo Indian also reports that the Kiowas previous to receiving the report of the Arrapahoe Indians were well disposed, and that KICKING BIRD had succeeded in getting together the balance of the forty-one mules, and was about starting to bring them to this post. I still think that unless the Kiowas succeed in forming a strong combination with the Cheyennes, and get the Comanches to join them, they will not go to war, even if SATANTA and BIG TREE are both hanged.

If a favorable report is not heard from the Kiowas before the arrival of the companies from Camp Supply and Fort Dodge, which I understand have been ordered here, I will then move out to the Kiowa camps with sufficient force to quiet them.

THE APACHE CHIEF COCHIZ.

Superintendent POPE, at the Canada, Alamosa (New-Mexico) Superintendency, June 28, reports that a party sent out by him June 7 to invite the famous Apache Chief, COCHIZ, to visit Washington, had returned after finding him in a spur of the Dragoon Mountains. Mr. JEFFARDS delivered to COCHIZ the messages sent by Commissioner PARKER that the latter desired peace with the Apaches; that he had directed Superintendent POPE to offer assistance and protection to all who would cease their depredations, and come in, and to invite COCHIZ and another influential Chief to visit Washington to confer with the Commissioner regarding the condition and wants of their people, &c. In reply to these messages, COCHIZ said he also desired peace, and would be glad if his people were at Canada, but that the country was filled with soldiers, and he was afraid to venture with his women and children at present, and as he could not take them safely he would not leave them. He believes that the Indian Department is in earnest, but he could not come till the troops were withdrawn from that country. He also said he would send word to all bands over which he had control and tell them what he had heard, and would advise them to cease their depredations and make peace. Nothing was said in regard to the outrage at Camp Grant, but Mr. JEFFARDS is satisfied that COCHIZ knew of it, and was influenced by it to some extent. Mr. JEFFARDS had a letter from Superintendent POPE, stating that he had been sent out by authority from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to find COCHIZ and bring him and his people to Canada Alamosa, and requesting that the officers and citizens in charge of the scouting parties should not molest or detain him or any Indians who might be in his charge, but COCHIZ was not convinced that it was safe to come in at present. POPE says he is disposed to credit the main facts as stated by JEFFARDS, as they are confirmed by the Indians who were with him, and would therefore start another party in a few days, with directions to impress upon COCHIZ that the only safety for him and his people is in coming to Canada at once, and to urge upon him the necessity of making a friendly demonstration, and prove his sincerity, as it would be useless, in view of their great distrust and fear of soldiers, to offer to guard them thither. Superintendent POPE would direct a party to advise him to send in his people in small parties of fifteen or twenty, so as to avoid scouting parties. He would also request COCHIZ to meet him at the New Mexico line in person.

A KUKLUX THEORY.

Testimony of Mr. Dox, Member of Congress from Alabama, Before the Southern Outrage Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Representative DOX, from Alabama, while before the Kuklux Committee, testified that in 1868, during an election, the negroes secured arms and frequently marched in squads through the cities and villages, firing their pieces in a careless manner, and killing persons. With a view to self-protection, the citizens formed a kind of local patrol, and, to work on the superstition of the negroes, masks were used only to frighten them. This may have led many to believe that there was an organization called the Kuklux. Mr. DOX testified that this patrol accomplished the object of preserving quiet and order in a short space of time, and at once thereafter disbanded.

The Committee today examined Col. J. H. EAVES, United States Assessor of Rutherford County, North Carolina. His evidence corroborated that of J. M. JUSTICE. The Committee also commenced the examination of Mr. HARGRAVES, lawyer, of Rome, Ga. He believed that the Kuklux organization existed in his section of the State; that it committed frequent outrages, and that its purpose was to intimidate the members of the Republican Party, especially negroes.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. E. G. WHARTON, widow of the late Major HARRY W. WHARTON, United States Army, residing in Hamilton-place, Baltimore, was arrested on Monday night, accused of poisoning Gen. WM. SCOTT KETCHUM, a retired officer, and EUGENE VAN NESS, book-keeper in a banking-house. The General arrived at Mrs. WHARTON's June 23, was taken ill on the 24th, and died on the 28th. In his stomach Prof. AIKEN discovered twenty grains tartar emetic. VAN NESS was taken ill during KETCHUM's sickness, and now lies in a critical condition. Mrs. WHARTON is kept a prisoner in her house.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, for no assigned cause, has removed Messrs. KEMBALL, RAYMOND & CO., State printers, who were appointed by him a year ago, and appointed in their stead Messrs. ALCORN & FISHER to the office of State Printers. The matter is carried to the Supreme Courts, and in the meantime all State work has ceased until the third Monday in October.

The Police, of Kingston, N. Y., have arrested JOSEPH HADLER, a German, who has confessed to being the leader of a gang of burglars, who have infested the river counties for a year past, robbing churches, stores and dwellings. A large amount of property was found on his premises, including church communion services.

The annual Convention of the Virginia State Educational Association has began at Winchester. A. M. SMITH delivered the address of welcome. The teachers of West Virginia and Maryland were seated in the body of the hall as honorary members. Quite a respectable delegation was present.

The semi-centennial anniversary of Amherst College was celebrated in Amherst yesterday. The announcement was made that $40,000 have been secured for the establishment of a scholarship by the respective classes of the Alumni.

GEO. W. BRADLEY and THEO. F. BRADLEY, who stole $40,000 from Adams Express Company, in Columbus, Ohio, May 17, pleaded guilty in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and were sentenced each to four years in the Penitentiary.

The Tufts College Commencement, yesterday, attracted a good attendance, and the literary exercises of the members of the Graduating Classes were well spoken off. President MINER conferred the degrees.

The anniversary of the founding of the famous Davidson fountain, in Cincinnati, was celebrated yesterday morning. The people will be supplied at the public expense with ice-water.

A royal decree is published in Madrid, accepting the resignation of Señor MORET as Minister of Finance, and appointing Señor SAGASTA to the vacant portfolio.

Minister SCHENCK and his daughter have been since Monday at Oxford, the guests of Hon. MONTAGU BERNARD, recently of the High Commission.

OSORIO was hanged from the yards-arm of the Spanish war steamer *Neptune*, at Nuevitas, Cuba. The remains of CEBELLINO were buried with great pomp and ceremony.

The annual meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College, yesterday, re-elected Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD President, and N. B. SHURTLEFF Secretary.

The information received at the Agricultural Bureau since the last report concerning the prospects of the cotton crop, tends to confirm that report in all respects.

The Grand Jury at New-Orleans yesterday reported a true bill for murder against J. H. WINCHELL for killing J. E. LYNN on June 18.

A Santa-Marta dispatch of July 1 says: The Colombian mail has again been robbed. The steamer *Baranquilla* has been lost.

The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $3,339,000; coin, $89,670,000; certificates, $21,027,000.

Senator JOHN A. LOGAN, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be convalescing. He had four severe hemorrhages from the lungs.

IRA B. SCHUYLER, book-keeper for a large cloak-maker in Albany, has been detected in a defalcation amounting to $12,000.

ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, the distinguished geographer, died on Tuesday in England in his sixty-seventh year.

Two men, named MARTIN and BUTLER, were killed near Neosho, Mo., on Friday last, for stealing a mule.

A large force of Chinese have been sent from San Francisco to work on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Dr. D. W. BLISS has been appointed to the Washington Board of Health, to succeed Mr. H. A. WILLARD.

The Porto Rico and Jamaica cable has been lost again.

An order raising the state of siege of Paris is expected at once.

The President has appointed C. A. EWELL to be Postmaster at Kent, Ohio.

Extensive Fire in Twelfth-street.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the varnish factory of G. PALMER, at No. 382 West Twelfth-street. The building and stock were entirely consumed. Loss on stock, $15,000; loss on building, $2,000. Insurance not ascertained. An adjoining shed, with lumber worth about $1,000, was also destroyed. The varnish factory of BROOKS & FITZGERALD, at No. 384, was also consumed; loss, $1,500; insured in various companies.

Col. Gardner Banks, of Massachusetts.

Of Col. GARDNER BANKS, a brother of Gen. BANKS, who died in Waltham, Mass., on Sunday, at the age of forty-one years, the Boston *Journal* says: He received his first commission from Gov. ANDREW as Captain of a company he had raised in Waltham at the opening of the war. This company was attached to the Sixteenth Regiment of Volunteers, of which he became Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1862 the Colonel. It was an excellent regiment. Gen. HOOKER said in a letter to Gov. ANDREW: "There is no doubt but at Glendale the Sixteenth Massachusetts saved the army." He was with his regiment at Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Kettle Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg. Lieut. HIRAM B. BANKS, his brother, was killed by his side in the second Bull Run battle. From constant exposure Col. BANKS contracted an inflammatory rheumatism which completely disabled him for active service. The battle of Fredericksburg was the last he shared with his comrades of the Sixteenth. In 1864, after an illness of several months at Waltham, he went to New-Orleans, where he remained until his return home, July 5, four days before his death. The climate of the South was for some time beneficial, but he occasionally suffered from the seated malady, which the physicians at Waltham say was the primary cause of his death. For a long time he battled against this secret enemy with confidence and hope, but when it touched the vital organs he yielded the contest. His life was stormy, but his death, when it came, was like a falling leaf. A considerate care for his men, fidelity to the cause he served, an honorable capacity as an officer, and unwavering courage marked his career as a soldier. As a man he was kind, patient, hopeful, wise, generous and just. He gave no offense and cherished no malice. He had the respect and love of his men, and hosts of friends wherever he was known. This was especially true at New Orleans, where men of all classes during his last illness gave him and his family the most generous evidence of sincere and manly friendship. He leaves a wife and one daughter, to whom he was a most gentle and generous protector.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A Fair Commencement of the July Meeting.

Fine Weather and Good Racing—Harry Bassett Wins the Travers Cup—Two Surprises to Pool Buyers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

A great number of visitors are already in town, and "still they come," as razor-sellers say. For two or three days all the lines of travel leading hither have been crammed and crowded to the great emolument of steam-boat and railroad companies, and the great discomfort and demoralization of passengers doomed to be half-fed and packed together like sardines. Among the passengers the masculine element is specially predominant, including many chatty, social parties of those peculiar men we always see at races, upon whose countenances the word "horse" is written in unmistakable characters. Fresh from easy triumphs at Jerome Park and Long Branch, these New-York gentry bring well-filled pockets, and travel in high state, engaging all the state-rooms, sleeping-berths, &c., long before the boat or train is ready to start. Some of the smaller sporting fry on the New-York boat yesterday turned their talents to a little ticket speculation by way of combining business and pleasure, succeeding therein to the admiration of all. Having laid in a considerable stock of the best state-rooms in the boat, they waited till the market had been reduced to a complete "corner," by the sale of the last key by the clerk, and then descended upon the long line of perspiring victims, who stood in front of the ticket-office, waiting for the wrath which was to come in the shape of a hot, stifling berth in the bottom of the boat. Five dollars was the lowest price the speculators would think of for state-rooms worth only two, or in a few cases, three dollars, but the market was "short," and these marine bulls rapidly "unloaded," straightway disposing of every room they had at a profit of two and three dollars on each. Of course the passengers ought to have had these rooms at the regular price, but the transaction was legitimate, according to the ideas of the speculators. As a Wall-street man remarked, "So long as they got their price, it was nobody's business."

The Albany morning train this morning disgorged about twenty car-loads of people to swell the crowds who were standing waiting about the hotel piazzas and halls, or visiting the various points of interest. The races were, of course, the all-absorbing attraction among them. The luck of Col. MCDANIEL, who has taken a wonderful sum in purses already this season, and who is represented in the nominations for many of the Saratoga races, was a universal topic, some wise old stagers avowing half seriously a determination to abandon all their usual rules and bet on MCDANIEL's horses exclusively. The first race, for which eighty-three horses were entered, made the amount of the stake fully $5,650; so that it was a great prize for the winner, and everybody talked of the state of the track after the evening rain, and the history, pedigree, speed and condition of the 200 racers which are now congregated in the stables of Saratoga. *Longfellow*, JOHN HARPER's Kentucky horse, was generally conceded to be the king of the stables here, though *Kingfisher* and *Helmbold* found many enthusiastic backers for the Saratoga Cup race, which comes off on Friday.

The weather proved magnificent this morning, though at one time in the early hours it looked as if there might be a little rain to supplement the heavy fall of the evening before. The mud lay deep on Broadway as it was. On the sandy soil of the track, however, the rain had less effect, and at noon it was in fair condition, though a little heavier than was wished. At that hour the course presented a beautiful appearance. The turf, colored a rich green by the rain, and variegated by clumps of daisies, was prettily diversified by the walls, hedges and ditches of the steeple-chase course, and the white and red flags marking out the route added another item of beauty. The grand stand mustered a fine assemblage of gentlemen, with a few ladies. On the cars I noticed that the ladies, particularly the pretty ones, got off at Round Lake to go to the camp-meeting there, while all the men continued on to the race. At Round Lake the crowd was mainly composed of women, while at the race-course it was precisely the reverse. The focus of interest at the course was naturally the pool-sales carried on in front of the grand stand. Here could be heard the voice of Dr. UNDERWOOD rattling away about "favorites," "fields" and other things sufficiently vague to outsiders but delightful to the initiated. Around him crowded a mass of splendidly-dressed sporting men, well known and ill known, all bidding and betting and bustling about in a state of great excitement. The big John Morrissey, the bigger Gen. Buford, August Belmont, W. R. Travers, Leonard W. Jerome, Col. McDaniel, Jem Mace, the nice-looking Dion brothers, James A. Grinstead, of Kentucky, Judge Connolly, better known in your City as "the big Judge," and a hundred others, were to be seen in the crowd.

A chief object of interest was the splendid piece of plate to be added to the stake in the first race, and presented by W. R. TRAVERS, Esq., President of the Association. It is a punch-bowl of frosted silver, gold lined, with bands of gold scroll-work about base and rim. It stands eight or ten inches high, and a wreath of fretted gold leaves clasps the stem, twining over horseshoes of oxydized silver. Against the upper rim, with feet resting on the outer circumference, lean two jockeys, exquisitely modeled, each jauntily swinging a whip.

At 11¾ o'clock the bugle sounded over the field to call the horses, when the graceful creatures came curvetting over the stretch, tossing their gayly-clad little jockeys up and down like feathers. The beautiful picture thus presented raised a buzz of admiration from the crowds of spectators. *Harry Bassett* had been a wonderful favorite for this race, selling for $1,000 in a pool when *Nellie Gray*, the next favorite, brought only $195, and the last horses only $55 and $20; the result proved that the popular judgment was correct, for *Bassett* won by five or six lengths very easily, adding the Travers Cup and a magnificent stake to the remarkable winnings of his owner, Col. MCDANIEL. In the second and third races the favorites fared harder, *Frogtown*, who sold last in the pools, winning the second race, with *Chillicothe*, the favorite, second, and *Nema*, who sold second in the pools, winning the third race. The races were not marked by much excitement, though the stakes were heavy and good horses were entered, but the sport, on the whole, was more satisfactory than is usual on first days. I append the details of each race, with the summary:

FIRST RACE.

This was the Travers Stake for three-year olds, one and three-quarter miles, for which there were eighty-three entries, of which started *Harry Bassett*, *Nellie Gray*, *By the Sea*, *Alroy*, *Eolus*, chestnut colt by *Censor*, and bay colt by *Breckinridge*. Although the race was conceded to *Bassett*, still the remembrance of the Long Branch defeat was a sufficient inducement to the betting men to back his opponents readily. The following pools sold will show in what estimation the contestants were held:

Bassett	$700	$750	$1,300	$1,000
Nellie Gray	100	155	250	195
By the Sea	60	65	100	145
Alroy	40	45	50	50
Eolus	30	35	60	65
Ch. c. by Censor	25	20	75	55
Breckinridge Colt	15	10	20	20
Total	$970	$1,080	$1,855	$1,500

A fine start was effected, all going away in a bunch, with *Nellie Gray* first and *Eolus* second. As they went down the stretch to the half-mile pole, *Eolus* showed to the front, and at the half-mile pole led *Nellie* a half length. On coming to the lower turn, however, *Harry Bassett*, who had been third, passed the leaders and showed the way, and came up to the stand with a lead of half a length, *Nellie Gray* second, a head in front of *Eolus*, the *Censor* colt fourth, *By the Sea* fifth, *Alroy* sixth, and the *Breckinridge* colt seventh. As they went to the turn *Bassett* cut loose, and at the quarter-pole was two lengths in front of *Nellie* and *Eolus*, who were head and head, *Alroy* fourth, a length behind, *By the Sea* next, the other two in the rear. In this manner they flew down the backstretch to the half-mile pole. As they went round the lower turn *Eolus* took the second place, but at the three-quarter pole *Nellie* made her run, passing *Eolus* and closing slightly upon *Bassett*. On the stretch, however, the latter came away and defied the efforts of *Nellie* to catch him, winning easily by five lengths in 3:21¾—*Nellie Gray* second, *Alroy* third, *Eolus* fourth, *By the Sea* fifth, *Breckinridge* colt sixth, and *Censor* colt seventh.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Trainers' Stakes, for three-year-olds, $50 each, play or pay, $1,000 added and $500 in plate; one and three-quarters miles; value of stake, $5,650.

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Harry Bassett, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird....1
Miles Kelly's gr. f. Nellie Gray, by Commodore, dam by Sovereign, out of Reel....2
J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Alroy, by Australian, dam Nellie Gray....3
T. W. Doswell's b. c. Eolus, by imp. Leamington, dam Fannie Washington....4
A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. By the Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice....5
G. P. Wetmore's bay colt by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, by Bonnie Scotland....6
Dennison & Crawford's brown colt by Censor, dam Julia, by Glencoe....7

Time—3:21¾.

SECOND RACE.

This was a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter. There were seventeen entries, four of whom came to the post, viz.: *Chillicothe*, *Finesse*, *Hamburg*, and *Frogtown*. *Chillicothe* was the favorite, as will be seen by the following pools:

Chillicothe	$460	$425	$235	$200
Finesse	405	410	200	175
Hamburg	55	80	55	40
Frogtown	40	65	50	50
Toaal	$960	$980	$540	$465

The race being a mile and a quarter, the horses were started from the three-quarter pole. A magnificent start was effected, and they came up the stretch in a heap. As they passed the stand *Frogtown* showed in front by a neck, and going to the turn got further away, leaving *Chillicothe* by a length at the quarter-pole, the latter being nearly two lengths in advance of *Hamburg*, who was half a length ahead of *Finesse*. As they went down the backstretch *Chillicothe* closed upon *Frogtown* and lapped the latter's quarter. At the half-mile pole they were head and head, four lengths away from *Hamburg* and *Finesse*. The race was evidently between *Frogtown* and *Chillicothe*, as the other two were unable to reach them. As they came around the lower turn *Frogtown* shook off his competitor and got a length away, and finally won the race by two lengths, to the disgust of the backers of the favorites. *Hamburg* was third and *Finesse* fourth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $50, play or pay; $750 added; one mile and a quarter; value of stake, $1,600.

Stringfield & Stanhope's b. c. Frogtown, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Catina's dam by Lexington....1
D. J. Crouse's br. h. Chillicothe, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, by Yorkshire....2
T. Page's b. c. Hamburg, 4 years, by Lexington, dam by Alexander Churchill....3
A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, by Lexington, dam imp. Filigree, by Stockwell....4

Time—2:20¼.

THIRD RACE.

This was the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added, half a mile. Out of twenty-one entries four came to the post, and these were *Victoria*, *Nema*, *Malita* and *Mollie McIntire*. This was the second defeat of the favorites, and made the heavy betting men feel anything but comfortable. The following pools will show the "feeling" before the start.

Malita	$525	$150	$350	$325
Nema	485	185	220	265
Victoria	210	85	160	210
Mollie McIntire	185	53	203	165

They were started from the half-mile, and *Mollie* went immediately to the front, the others together, but when they had got well round the turn, *Nema* rushed up, took the lead, and won the dash handily by three lengths, in 53½ seconds.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Flash Stakes, for two-year olds; $50 entrance, play or pay; $500 added; half a mile.

Stringfield & Clay's gr. f. Nema, by Lightning, dam Cicely Jopson, by Weatherbit....1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Victoria, by Censor, dam Camilla....2
Moran & Kelly's b. f. Mollie McIntire, by Star Davis, dam Zara, by Yorkshire....3
A. Buford's ch. f. Malita, by Marion, dam Susan Harris, by Revenue....4

Time—53½.

The Funeral of Professor French at West Point.

The funeral of the late JOHN W. FRENCH, D. D., Professor of Law and Ethics at West Point Academy, took place at West Point, on Tuesday, and in spite of the threatening weather was largely attended. The proceedings were of a very impressive character. The earlier portion of the service was performed at the chapel, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, New-York. Other clergymen of distinction were present, and a large number of strangers, visiting the favorite resort. The military officers, professors, and cadets, in full force, took part in the solemnities, and with the military band, followed the remains of the beloved and venerated Professor to their last resting-place in the lovely cemetery attached to the Academy, where so many heroes are entombed. Here the closing portion, or committal service, was read by Dr. MORGAN, and after the usual military salute, the long funeral procession retired from the inclosure.

The clergy met subsequently at the chapel, and, having organized a meeting, adopted a minute expressing their estimate of the high character of Dr. FRENCH, and of the loss sustained by his decease. He was a good man—without guile—of a quick sympathetic nature, and highly accomplished as a theologian and scholar.

Cricket.

The match between the New-York and Manhattan Cricket Clubs, which was played at Hoboken yesterday, resulted in a drawn game. New-York went to the bat first, and ran up the large score of 278, which occupied so much of the afternoon that there was not time for the Manhattans to complete their first innings. The latter were short the services of four of their bowlers. The following is the full score.

NEW-YORK.		MANHATTAN.	
Cashman, run out	40	Jackson, b. Scott	4
Higginson, c. H. Tucker, Hosford	65	Bance, c. and Greig	8
Kerr, b. Hayward	4	Hosford, run out	9
Greig, run out	19	Withers, b. Greig	0
McDougall, c. Bance, Withers	12	Hayward, b. Greig	4
Scott, not out	49	Livesey, b. Greig	1
Hatfield, b. Hayward	19	Oakley, c. Scott, Greig	9
Higham, b. Hosford	22	H. Tucker, b. Greig	4
Lambert, b. Jackson	2	J. Tucker, not out	5
Tyler, b. Jackson	0	Roberts, not out	0
Smith, b. Hosford	7	Byes 3, leg-byes 2, wides 1	6
Byes 16, leg-byes 4, wides 15, no balls 3	38		
Total	278	Total	50

Umpires—Messrs. NORLEY and BRETNALL.
Scorers—Messrs. BYRON and MORDANT.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Yesterday the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company turned out some of their lame stock. Cars Nos. 121 and 27 were stopped and the lame horses sent back to the stable. The drivers were very abusive to Mr. BERGH's men for their action.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday ELLEN WILLIAMS alias FLOWERS, a professional pickpocket, was convicted of stealing $65 from EZEKIEL SOLOMON in a Fifth-avenue stage, and sent to State-Prison for five years.

The foundation-stone of the Scott monument, in the Central Park, will be laid by RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., and the address will be made by WM. WOOD, Esq., on the 15th of August.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JAS. RILEY was committed to answer a charge of stabbing JAS. KILCULLAN, while working in a slaughter-house at the corner of Fortieth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M., yesterday, Mr. SANDS in the chair. On motion of Mr. BELL an adjournment took place until 4 P. M. Tuesday next.

Yesterday another horse belonging to the "Green" line of cars fell near Union-square, attacked with the new disease. The poor creature was removed to the stables of the Company.

SANDFORD DYER, second mate of the English bark *Speed*, was found dead yesterday at No. 206 Chambers-street, from the effects of excessive heat.

JOHN WILLIAMS, of No. 207 Norfolk-street, was committed yesterday at Essex Market Police Court for breaking into the store of MICHAEL PHILIPS, No. 165 Third-avenue.

It has been erroneously announced that the Abingdon-square Savings Bank, as well as several other savings banks in this City, has been defrauded by means of forgery.

CHARLES WILLIAMS was run over yesterday by car No. 163 of the Third-avenue Railroad and died shortly afterward.

Music at Madison-square at 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND.

The Excise Board of Whitestone has granted several additional licenses. The new law which goes into effect the 15th provides severe penalties for violations.

JAMES PARTINGTON, of Holbrook, was assaulted and robbed of a watch and chain valued at $150 by two footpads, in Hudson-avenue, Tuesday evening.

The Whitestone Board of Education are discussing the question of where to erect the new public school.

The Supervisors of Mineola yesterday passed resolutions to repair the Hunter's Point bridge.

The Excelsior Club of Flushing gave their third hop at Freygang's Hotel, in the new pavilion, last evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Tuesday afternoon the boiler of an engine attached to a pile-driver on the *Kill von Kull*, near Bergen Point, exploded, injuring two of the employes, one of them probably fatally.

The Newark Board of Excise claims that $40,000 are annually lost to the city treasury from the failure of the Common Council to enable them to collect the license and other fees, and to close saloons which are unlicensed.

On Tuesday night the ladies in a Lafayette car appealed to the conductor for assistance against the insults of a passenger. He waited until the car arrived opposite the Station-house and then handed him to the Police.

PATRICK SWEENY was arrested at Morristown, Tuesday, charged with having been one of the party who robbed the Post-office at Mount Hope a week ago.

Mrs. MASKER, living in Washington-street, Newark, while deranged yesterday, attempted suicide by jumping into a well. She was rescued.

The quarterly report of the Jersey City Missionary shows that 3,675 families have been visited and nearly 5,000 tracts, Bibles and Testaments distributed.

The iron bridge at the head of Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on the road leading to the former City of Bergen, is completed.

STATEN ISLAND.

A meeting will be held at the Fatourette House, Tottenville, this evening, to inquire into the neglected condition of the streets. The Committee are a portion of the old Board of Trustees.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Lieut.-Commander Kane has been detached from the *Supply* and placed on waiting orders. A statement has been published that the *Severn*, flag-ship of the West India Squadron, is not only unseaworthy, but that her timbers are rotten, and she is in a most dangerous condition. There is official authority for contradicting the statement in the fact that the *Severn* left the New-York Navy-yard only last December, after having been completely refitted and repaired, during a period of four months, under the direct supervision of Admiral Lee.

An army order issued today assigns the recently-graduated cadets to their respective companies and regiments. They are allowed three months' leave of absence each. Second Lieut. William F. Reynolds, Jr., has been promoted First Lieutenant. First Lieut. Samuel B. Armstrong to be Captain, and Second Lieut. Mirand W. Saxton to be First Lieutenant. The first-class steamer *Wabash*, now fitting out for sea at Boston, will be the flag-ship of the European fleet, and it is expected she will be ready to sail about the 1st of October. Rear-Admiral Alden, now Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will take command of the European fleet in the Fall, relieving Rear-Admiral Boggs, now in command here. The United States steamer *Congress*, preparing for sea at Boston, will probably be sent north with a cargo of coal for Capt. Hall's Arctic Expedition. The *Worcester*, which went out with supplies for the French, now on her return home, has on board a cargo of coal from England, and if she gets here in time will be sent north to deliver her cargo to Capt. Hall; but if she does not arrive soon, the *Congress* will be loaded and sent to Capt. Hall.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX's Summer hat is the most exeruciating exception of the season. It is the quintessence of grace and elegance. It looks cool and airy and feels light and comfortable. In fact, all the various fashions of hats to which the prolific brain of KNOX has given birth this Summer are suggestive of the gossamer, and seem to float rather than rest on the head, which they protect without oppression. KNOX, is, indeed, an artist in the strictest sense, and his hats reflect the sentiment and spirit of the season for which they were designed.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:39 | Sun sets....7:31 | Moon rises...1:53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...4:32 | Gov. Island 5:21 | Hell Gate....6:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Tyra, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Helios, (N. G.,) Kraoft, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Artisan, Smith, Rotterdam, Salter & Livermore; Calliope, (Br.,) Dexter, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Albert the Good, (Br.,) Bolt, Penarth Roads for orders, G. F. Bulley; Immanuel, (Norw.,) Langreen, Trieste, C. Tobias & Co.; Mystic Tie, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Urano, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Union, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gibraltar and Malta, Slocovich & Co.; Azelia, Weston, Malta and a market, Russell, Howes & Co.; Hurra, (Norw.,) Olovig, Gibraltar for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Banquereau, (Br.,) Robinson, Trieste, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Serene, Oliver, Buenos Ayres, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Braziliera, (N. G.,) Jachems, Rio Janeiro via Richmond, Va., Funch, Edye & Co.; G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Goodwin, Craig, Oporto, Jas. Henry; Thomas Walters, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John's, P. R., and Mayagues, Brett, Son & Co.; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Baunbaum, St. Croix; P. Hanford & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., H. A. Vatable & Son; Lydia H. Cole, Jones, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.; Union T., (Br.,) Tufts, St. John's, N. F., P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Schrs. Adria, (Br.,) Larson, Sidney, C. B., P. I. Nevins & Sons; Fashion, Batewell, Passaic, N. J.; Annie Frye, Smith, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Laura, White, Robinson, New-London, Ferguson & Wood; E. A. De Hart, Pinkham, Salem; Little Charley, Rose, New-Haven; F. G. Davis, Hinkley, Isle de Aves, B. J. Wenberg; Harvest Maid, (Br.,) Lantley, St. Johns, N. F., George F. Bulley; Antelope, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Pampero, (Br.,) Holder, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Cornelia, Denison, Fort Pulaski, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Idabella, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; O. P. Binns, Higbee, Richmond, Van Brunt Bros.; Calvin, Clark, Newburyport; E. H. Hatfield, Eldridge, Provincetown; Mary Isabel, Sammis, New-Haven; Cora, Brush, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Sloops Southport, Beebe, New-Haven; Farmer, Burton, New-London.

Canal-boat L. R. King, Pierce, Hartford.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 12.—The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York July 1, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Craig, from New-York July 1, touched at Moville yesterday and proceeded for Glasgow.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS FINE BRONZE BIRDS BY PANTROT AND MAIGNIEZ, XVI. CENTURY CLOCK SETS, AND NEW GROUPS BY DUMAIGE AND GREGOIRE.

THE CRYPTOCHYLON
(OR CONGEALED WOOD)
ICE PITCHERS,
(SILVER-PLATED.)
A NEW INVENTION, LIGHT, PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE. A SMALL SIZE PARTICULARLY FOR SLEEPING ROOMS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT, AT LOWEST PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
Under Fifth-Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!
INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING, ITCHING, &c., positively, perfectly and permanently cured, without pain or the least danger, without the use of any LIGATURE, INSTRUMENTS, or CAUSTIC, but by a MILD, SPEEDY PROCESS OF ABSORPTION, by W. A. MCCANDLISS, M. D., No. 1,001 Arch-st., corner of 10th, Philadelphia, who, having been induced to visit New-York City for a few days in each month, can NOW BE FOUND at his rooms, Nos. 1 and 3 ST. JAMES HOTEL, Broadway, corner of 26th-st., New-York City.

RUPTURE
CURED by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Rupture Curative, without the injury experienced from the use of trusses. Pamphlets illustrating bad cases of Rupture, before and after cure, with other information of interest to the Ruptured, mailed on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway, New-York.